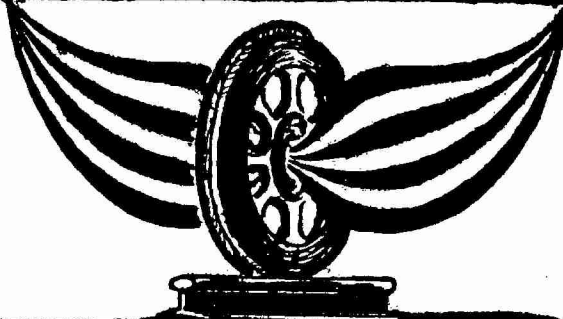




CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up													Nanking to Shanghai North—Down													
(Main Line)													(Main Line)													
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th	Ex-press	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	3rd & 4th	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Ex-press	Night Ex-press	
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... d.											10.15	13.40
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03		10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											10.35	13.55
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do. d.											11.00	14.00
Wush ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central a.											11.10	14.10
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42	Do. d.											11.20	14.20
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					4.42	Tsinanfu ... d.											11.30	14.30
Chinking ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Haichowfu ... d.											11.40	14.40
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					6.34	Pukow ... a.											11.50	14.50
Pukow ... d.					17.05								7.20	Nanking ... d.											12.00	15.00
Haichowfu ... d.					17.05								8.20	Chinking ... d.											12.10	15.10
Tientsin ... d.					17.05								9.30	Tanyang ... d.											12.20	15.20
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								10.40	Changchow ... d.											12.30	15.30
Do. d.					18.15								11.50	Wush ... d.											12.40	15.40
Tientsin East ... a.					18.25								12.50	Soochow ... d.											12.50	15.50
Do. d.					18.55								14.00	Nansiang ... d.											13.00	16.00
Peking ... a.					22.06								15.15	Shanghai North a.											13.10	16.10

R. Restaurant Cars.

S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zhekou—Down

(Main Line)

Zhekou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Ex-press	2nd & 3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Local	Ex-press	Local	2nd & 3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Ex-press
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15	Zhekou d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.15	13.36	16.05	..	19.30	Hangchow d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.25
Sicawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36	Changan d.	..	..	8.20	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
L'hw Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50	Yehsh d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Shanghai South dep.	..	8.06	9.06	13.35	15.45	18.00	19.30	Kashin d.	..	7.30	9.30	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Lungkwa Junction arr.	..	8.38	9.38	13.45	16.05	18.18	19.38	Kashal d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.53	..	20.46
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.43	..	20.29	Sungkiang d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Kashal dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16	Lungkwa Junction d.	8.37	10.37	11.37	13.57	16.07	18.48	..	21.35
Kashin dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	..	..	21.46	Shanghai South a.	8.55	10.55	11.55	14.16	16.46	19.00	..	21.46
Yehsh dep.	8.19	11.02	13.32	16.56	..	..	22.17	L'hw Junction d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Ohangan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	..	..	22.51	Sicawei d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	..	..	23.45	Jessfield d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zhekou arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zhekou

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zhekou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zhekou dep.	8.10	10.10	12.25	15.05	16.45	18.30	..	23.50
Konshangmun dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow dep.	8.30	10.30	12.45	15.25	17.10	19.00	..	24.00
Hangchow dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Konshangmun dep.	8.42	10.47	12.57	15.37	17.20	19.10	..	24.10
Zhekou arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao arr.	8.55	11.00	13.10	15.50	17.40	19.30	..	24.20

R. Restaurant Car.

密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs.....	125
Special Articles	
The Chaotic Political Condition of China.....S. K. Yu	127
Statement of American Viewpoint on Allied Debts' Question.....Hon. Theodore E. Burton	128
Congressmen Dyer Returns to Study Conditions in China....	130
The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference.....Charles James Fox	131
China's Imperfectly Secured Loans Amount to \$488,000,000.....Hollington K. Tong	134
Causes for the High Cost of Cotton and Low Price of Yarn.....H. Y. Moh	140
Anti-British Boycott in Szechuen Purely Political.....Roy C. Bennett	145
Men and Events.....	146
The Week in the Far East.....	150
General News Summary.....	154
New Books and Publications	
The Policies of Richelieu.....H. F. MacNair	158
What the Ships Carry between America and China.....	161
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China.....	162
The United States Court for China.....	163

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AFTER SHANGHAI HAS ENJOYED its Christmas dinner and the other things that go to make up the joy of the holiday season, we would suggest that those citizens who possess automobiles drive down the excellent road to the village of Woosung. Just beyond the village and near the hotel is a jetty where a launch may be rented for a few dollars. A fifteen minute trip by launch will take you to the little fleet of some sixteen Russian steamers anchored in the Yangtsze river just beyond the breakwater. On these ships will be found 400 Russian boys of ages ranging from ten to eighteen and some 200 women and children. In addition there are about 900 Russian men some quite old and some are young. These people—political refugees—have very little clothing and less food. Their coal and food supply will be entirely gone by New Year's Day unless something happens. The condition of the women is pitiable—one girl of about eighteen years that attracted our attention—had neither shoes nor stockings and she was standing on the iron deck of a ship that was covered with freezing water. There seems to be some sort of a diplomatic tangle that is blocking a solution of this unique refugee problem. In the meantime these people are in a pretty serious condition—a rather shameful condition considering the fact that this is the time of year when, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," should typify the prevailing spirit.

A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK WE REFERRED to the peculiar appropriateness of the Christmas message, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," since at that time the attention of every body was concentrated upon the Washington Conference which was an attempt to bring peaceful conditions to the world and especially this part of the world out here. Now that a year has gone by and Christmas 1922 is here it is fitting at this time to check up on some of the accomplishments of this attempt to bring, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," at least in so far as the results of the Washington gathering referred to China and her relationships with other nations. The first thing that occurs to us is the Shantung Question. That has been settled! China now has control of her sacred territory and within a few days the last remnants of Japanese military power will have been removed. In addition to this, unauthorized Japanese troops stationed at Hankow and in certain parts of Manchuria have also been removed. The resolution pertaining to the removal of foreign postal agencies from Chinese soil is being carried out and within

a few days after this appears in print Chinese and foreign patrons of foreign post offices with their reasonable rates will have the pleasure of paying exorbitant quadrupled rates through the Chinese post office. The Chinese customs tariff has been revised to the extent of an effective five percent, but further action relative to the 2½ percent surtax and luxury rates is dependent upon the action of the special tariff conference to be convened in the Spring after France and Italy have ratified the treaty. The visit of a commission of jurists to China to investigate the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China has been postponed until the end of 1923 upon China's request. The Board of Reference which is expected to consider matters arising under the Open Door can not be appointed until the Special Tariff Conference convenes. The resolution referring to wireless stations operated by foreign governments in China is apparently being carried out. The Japanese are reported to have turned over their station at Tsinanfu to China and to have dismantled the station at Hankow. Action in reference to the Japanese station in Manchuria is not known. The American station in the legation grounds at Peking has been closed to everything except official government business and as a result American citizens have been deprived of direct news contact with their own country. The Allied technical board which functioned on the Chinese Eastern Railway under the presidency of Col. John F. Stevens, an American engineer has been removed. The resolutions of the Conference referring to this railway as well as the one referring to the unification of Chinese government railways are being carried out; at least nothing has happened to indicate that they do not still stand. The resolution calling upon China and the other governments concerned to file with the secretariat general of the Conference copies of all treaties, or conventions they may have with China or with other nations concerning China still stands and so far as is known still has the approval of those who signed the treaty. The treaty signed by all of the nine powers relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China is being observed. This treaty really amounts to a definite commitment on the subject of the territorial integrity of China and the general observance of the Open Door. The resolution calling upon China to disband her surplus troops is still awaiting the pleasure and decision of Messrs. Chang Tso-ling, Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu, Chen Chiung-ming, Feng Yu-hsing and a host of other military gentlemen who apparently have not yet read the resolution. In so far as it has been possible to carry out the work of the Washington Conference, the year just past has without question proved that the Powers or most of them at least, were sincere in their actions and are doing the best they can considering the present political condition of a China which is practically without a central government. That the nations have adopted a "hands off" policy is an encouraging sign of better days to come—providing China does not go ahead now that she has a free hand and wreck the ship of state herself.

HUMANITY impels one to sympathize with the Russian refugee white guards quartered on ships outside of Woosung. But certain practical considerations cause one to pause over the spectacle presented by 1,600 homeless and indigent foreigners suddenly coming upon this city, particularly foreigners of a nation which no longer exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction and, therefore, is not

entitled to the rights which other foreigners enjoy. The number of foreigners subject to Chinese jurisdiction in this port is on the increase and it is not a healthy situation for the general foreign population. It leads to a confusion of methods and to assumptions on the part of officials which may lead to serious difficulties. As it is, the position of the foreigners in China is no longer an altogether satisfactory one. The shooting of Mr. Coltman the American merchant in Mongolia, the kidnapping of missionaries of several nationalities in Honan and the attacks on Christianity in Chinese universities does not indicate that the present position of the foreigners in China is altogether happy. In a measure, the foreigners have themselves to blame. In the past, there has been an arrogance of manner, a faultiness of judgement for which today all are reaping rewards. Whatever it was, the position of the foreigner in China is not altogether satisfactory at this moment, and the increasing number of indigent, unprotected foreigners can only be viewed with distrust and alarm by foreigners who have made China their homes and have created here commercial and industrial interests.

THE RENDITION OF THE MIXED COURT seems to be earnestly desired by the Chinese authorities. Opposition to such rendition is not very articulate among foreigners. The law of the matter is on the side of the Chinese, for according to treaty and to precedent in normal times, the Court is Chinese. The Revolution left Shanghai without a court, beside the Chinese abandoned it, and the foreigners stepped into the breach and developed a legal institution, which despite its many defects, is superior to any Chinese court in the country. Recent activities on the part of Chinese courts would not encourage foreigners to favor placing any court under exclusive Chinese jurisdiction. The Lo Wen-kan case in Peking and other cases in Shanghai and elsewhere are sufficient to frighten even the most altruistically-minded foreigners into a wariness against Chinese justice. As a matter of fact, foreigners—law-abiding foreigners—seldom think about courts and, therefore, are not much worried with their condition. But these cases have brought to light the fact that the keynote of justice in China is the presumption of guilt and one does not like to think of results which may come therefrom. Foreigners would of course in no way personally suffer from the rendition of the Mixed Court. Foreign Assessors would still sit to protect foreign interests. But it must not be forgotten that Chinese and foreign interests in Shanghai are so interwoven that to attack one immediately affects the other. The arrest of the comprador or Chinese partner of a foreign firm might for a time paralyse the business of that firm. The holding for months without bail of a principal Chinese of a foreign firm might jeopardize the efficiency of that firm. The Chinese merchants in general in Shanghai do not want to be under exclusive Chinese jurisdiction. If they wanted that they would do business in Chapei or Nantao, or better still in Ningpo or Canton. They come to Shanghai because they want to live under foreign jurisdiction and under the protection of known foreign law. Many of the movements which are said to represent Chinese merchant opinion are "accelerated" by professional agitators and newspapermen who make a little reputation and some money out of them. The merchants are cudgelled into standing for activities which are really against their interests by a fear of being called traitors. But the issues are now so

important that vigilance should be maintained by the Chinese and foreign merchant against being lead by sentimentalism and propaganda into favoring public movements which might easily achieve their ruin. There can, however, be no question but that the Chinese have a strong reason for opposing the court as it is now constituted. It is absurd for Assessors of powers which have only a minor interest in this port, to play a prominent part in the dispensing of justice. In the eyes of the treaties "all favored nations" are equal, but is there any actual equality as between nations whose vested and commercial interests run into millions and billions and nations which never even have a ship dock here. If the great powers are to protect their own interests in Shanghai, they should unite with the Chinese to prevent the abuse of power by lesser powers which bring the whole matter of foreign interests into disrepute.

The Chaotic Political Condition of China

BY S. K. YU

PRESIDENT Li Yuan-hung, at one time considered by a majority of the Chinese people as the most honest official in China, has been managing state affairs rather poorly. Since his resumption of the Presidential office with the assistance of Wu Pei-fu seven months ago, the cabinet has been reorganized four times. Dr. W. W. Yen was President Li's first Prime Minister. He was succeeded by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who was in turn replaced by Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh. After functioning as the chief of the Cabinet for ten days, Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh was succeeded by Dr. C. T. Wang, who was appointed Prime Minister on December 11. In ten days' time Dr. C. T. Wang in turn promises to resign, and some one else will be appointed to the second official position in the land. President Li has shown his inability to solve the political situation and may have to return to his home in Tientsin and resume his duties of a private citizen.

Dr. C. T. Wang, who is now functioning as Acting Prime Minister, has made an agreement with the President whereby he will head the cabinet for ten days only. In a circular telegram to the provinces, Dr. Wang referred to three conditions for his acceptance of the post, which the President agreed to, and which are: (1) he would not act as Prime Minister for more than ten days (2) Parliament must vote on the nomination of General Chang Shou-tseng for the Premiership as soon as possible (3) during his term of office no other high official will be appointed. Dr. Wang has thus committed himself to a definite program which he must carry out or he also may be classified as a regular Mandarin who would lay his hands on anything which will give him money and power. His predecessor, Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh, has emerged from the political mix-up with his prestige considerably heightened by keeping his word. He said he would resign on December 10 when the transfer of Tsingtao was completed. He handed over office at 12 o'clock on December 10.

Prior to his resignation there was much misgiving as to the advisability of his accepting the Premiership. Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh is over sixty years old, and has a lengthy honorable official record behind him. He is highly esteemed by all classes of people in China. Why should he make such a supreme sacrifice by mixing himself in politics? It was first thought that in becoming head of the Cabinet

he intended to help Dr. Lo Wen-kan, former Minister of Finance, who is now being detained in court on account of the renewal of the Austrian loan and also to "make hay while the sun shone." He is considered a friend of Dr. Lo. Later it was found that this view was incorrect. In accepting the position of Prime Minister, Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh wanted to have some responsible head of the government while the transfer of Tsingtao from Japan to China took place, fearing that Japan might use the absence of a Prime Minister in Peking as an excuse to delay the transfer, which would be injurious to China's prestige as well as to create a difficult diplomatic situation.

Had Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh lingered a few more days longer he also might have been made a political victim. He is wise and experienced, unlike Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who is admitted by all who know him to be an honest and straight forward official but whose administrative experience is limited and whose statesmanship is considered in many quarters to be shallow. Dr. C. T. Wang is having his chance to prove to his friends as well as his opponents whether he knows the political game well enough to avoid pitfalls which are quite numerous. If he has a little foresight he will step down as soon as his ten days' period expires. This would save him for more useful work of a national scope in the future. If he chooses to proceed forthwith irrespective of what is ahead, he may not be able to leave the cabinet with a clear record.

Dr. C. T. Wang's successor will most probably be General Chang Shou-tseng, Minister of War. General Chang is anxious for a taste of the premiership. His name is now before the House of Representatives for approval. Mr. Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House, has pledged his support to pass General Chang's nomination in the House. The matter was brought up for consideration yesterday afternoon, but unfortunately, the members of Parliament, who are followers of Mr. Sun Tai-ling, former Minister of the Interior, and a righthand man of General Wu Pei-fu, kicked up such a big row in the House by throwing ink-pots broadcast and indiscriminately that there was no time to consider General Chang's nomination. It may be brought up for consideration again this afternoon. It is believed that the House of Representatives will not be able to pass the nomination speedily.

Should the nomination again fail to receive the approval of the House of Representatives next week—as to the Senate which has not yet been able to elect its Speaker, the government has decided to ignore it for the time being—Dr. C. T. Wang, acting Prime Minister, will leave his post. In that case the President will again have to look around for a "dark horse" so to speak, to head the cabinet temporarily. If the President cannot get some one in the existing cabinet to act as Prime Minister, a serious situation will again arise. If he can successfully persuade Dr. Wang to remain at the post a little longer, the latter would probably lose his reputation and might wind up in another scandal similar to the Lo Wen-kan case. At the present moment, anything no matter how strange it may ordinarily seem, may happen. The wisest thing for Dr. Wang to do, of course, is to keep his word as Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh has kept his word.

The instability of the present cabinet in Peking is largely due to the movement to make Marshal Tsao Kun, Governor-general of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, President of China, in place of President Li Yuan-hung, who is now commonly regarded as having out-lived his usefulness. Followers of Marshal Tsao claim that if their chief becomes

President the unification of China will result at once. They point to the gifts sent by almost every province in China on his birthday last week as the extent of his influence. Even his political opponents like Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Sun Hung-ni sent congratulations to Marshal Tsao on this occasion.

This testifies to Marshal Tsao's popularity and also shows that it would be easier for him to unify China than for President Li, who has been making enemies for himself right and left. The popular belief is that in three months President Li may find it impossible to hold on to that first position of the land. When that time comes, Marshal Tsao will be the suitable successor, and with the backing of Parliament, may find it easy to be elected China's next President.

General Wu Pei-fu, however, is a factor in the coming campaign to make Marshal Tsao President. General Wu has been persistent in his view that the constitution should first be drafted and approved and promulgated as the fundamental law of the Republic before the next President is elected. He has repeatedly assured his friends and followers of Marshal Tsao that after the promulgation of the constitution he himself would work for the election of Marshal Tsao to the Presidential Chair. He believes that the present is too early for his chief to replace President Li. On account of this view General Wu is being regarded by Chihli followers as disloyal to the Old Man in Paoting. Whether General Wu will yield and support the presidential programme is a subject of interesting speculation. If he does not, will he actively oppose the election of Marshal Tsao for the Presidency? His attitude on this question will have an important bearing upon future politics in North China. This, in short, summarizes the present chaotic situation in China so far as the central government in Peking is concerned. Its development should be watched with closest interest inasmuch as politics in China these days do not follow the old established and well-worn ruts.

Peking, December 16, 1922.

Statement of American Viewpoint on Allied Debts Question *

BY HON. THEODORE E. BURTON

(Member of U. S. European Debt Commission.)

I CAN render no more important service than by speaking frankly of relations between the United States and European nations. I am giving the American viewpoint, and it is my intention to speak very plainly. I am prompted, in some degree, to do so by the friendly, but sometimes immaturely considered statements which have been made by visitors from my native land during the last few months. I do not claim any more genuine Americanism than they, but speak as one for many years familiar with currents of popular opinion and having a disposition to employ greater freedom of expression. Let it be understood that whatever I may say is said upon my own responsibility, rather than as a member of the so-called Debt Commission or as a member of Congress.

* An address delivered before the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The question is asked, "Why has America kept aloof from the League of Nations and other international movements in recent years?" Certainly we did not keep aloof when the great struggle between autocracy and popular government impelled us to take up arms in 1917, nor have we been lacking in those measures, public or private, which tend to relieve the suffering of humanity in a war worn world.

In a recent attendance upon the sessions of the League of Nations at Geneva, I must confess that I was disappointed by the absence of reference to our activities in the line of international benevolence. It was stated that it was very difficult to aid Russia. England had generously given some £250,000, and had conditionally offered another £100,000. The fact was overlooked, however, that notwithstanding that we had many needy at home, and feared that aid to Russia under the present régime would promote a political control altogether alien from our ideas, twenty millions of dollars were appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the suffering and starving in the Volga Valley. This appropriation, reinforced by private agencies, it may be confidently asserted, saved millions of lives.

In the discussion at the same gathering, of measures for the advancement of peace and for lessening the burdens of militarism, only a passing reference was made to the recent Conference for Limitation of Armaments at Washington. The spirit which prompted the call for that Conference was intensely practical. While idealistic conceptions were at no time absent, it was thought best to undertake nothing more than that in which there was assurance of success. Disarmament on land was regarded as impracticable at the time, and it was thought best to deal with the competition of navies. The number of participating countries was limited to nine, each having an especial interest in the questions to be considered. The calling of a general conference was avoided because of the delay, the complications, and the clash of conflicting interests which must inevitably result.

Unstinted praise is due to the representatives of other nations for the spirit of concession which they manifested, and for their readiness to abandon cherished ambitions. Of none is this more to be emphasized than in the case of the delegates from the British Empire, headed by Mr. Balfour.

The reasons for a certain degree of aloofness on the part of the United States are not far to seek. Let us name some of them.

First, our geographical isolation. This creates a tendency to be politically distinct from the rest of the world.

Second, a prevalent conviction among the early founders of the Republic that in their great experiment, based on liberal ideas and popular control, we were confronted by a disposition on the part of other nations not altogether friendly. It was believed that in Europe, combinations were formed and ambitions and antagonisms existed, participation in which we should sedulously avoid. Thus, as stated by Washington, permanent alliances were opposed, and entangling alliances were condemned by John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. This tradition—and it is more than that—still survives and retains a very strong hold upon the American people.

Third, an economic fact creates an exceptional condition, in that the United States, in a degree beyond, no doubt, any other country in the world, is self-sufficient in the supplies for the maintenance of

her population. Our domestic trade far and away surpasses our foreign trade, and in the investment of capital and our manifold activities, internal development has thus far absorbed the attention of the great majority of the people.

We have forty-eight States possessed of an unlimited variety of resources and capabilities, and among them there is unhampered freedom of intercourse. In 1861 a division was sought by the attempted secession of certain States. Had this attempt succeeded, the division would only have been temporary. Either the stronger would have subdued the weaker, or by amicable arrangement they would have gravitated towards unity. For fate had decreed that the United States were to be one geographical and political entity, with the promise of colossal wealth and power. This land stretching from the lesser to the greater ocean, must be one country with one purpose and one destiny.

How incalculable would be the benefit of a similar union to a large part of the continent of Europe organized on economic lines, within which, whatever the political boundaries or barriers, there might be free interchange of commodities. Such a Zollverein or Economic United States in Europe would surely go far to remedy the distress now pressing upon the world. Before leaving this subject, it is hardly necessary to add that the people of the United States cherish a policy of peace, and there is constant apprehension lest any foreign entanglement or association might lead to war.

All that has been said does not mean that our vision has not been broadened, or that we shall refuse to play such part in movements for closer co-operation between countries in every continent under the sun so far as we can consistently with home interests and our settled convictions in regard to measures which promote the general welfare of all nations. But there is a prevalent impression on the other side of the Atlantic that much remains for Europe to do, such, for example, as settling the problems of reparation, and, may be, in the modification of treaties made, before the good offices of the United States could be altogether helpful.

When the time is ripe, possibly another Conference may be asked to convene at Washington to consider the economic condition of the world. In the meantime it should be understood that whatever occurs in London or Constantinople, in far-off Peking or Bagdad, now awakens the keenest interest in the United States.

The sacrifices of the Allies have not been forgotten. I remember most distinctly an address made at New York after America's entry into the war by Senator, now President, Harding. The audience rose to their feet and applauded when he said, in substance;—"If our Allies in Western Europe, defeated and broken in spirit, should fall down in the contest, nevertheless, with grim determination, we would gather our forces on this side of the Atlantic to fight on in the cause in which they so valiantly engaged, and continue in that contest until victory should be achieved and the heritage of freedom be preserved for our Allies and for us."

There is another subject on which I will speak frankly; that is, upon the Allies' debts to the United States. I must say that the disposition of the people of the United States is to require the payment of these debts. It is not difficult to trace the reasons which have led to this conclusion. They are:—First, a feeling that international credits, especially the debts of nations, have a certain degree of sanction,

I may say of sacredness. No one can exaggerate the importance of credit in the modern financial and industrial world. It renders the resources of those who do not engage in enterprise available for the benefit of all for the promotion of wholesome activity. Credit bridges the chasm between early and sometimes unpromising beginnings and the development of helpful enterprise. In brief, it renders the hopes of to-day the realizations of to-morrow.

The cancellation or repudiation of debts would create not merely confusion and distrust in the financial world, but—quite as dangerous—would seriously impair future development. The result would rest with special weight upon such a country as England, where for centuries past English currency and English obligations have been the very synonym of stability and of assurance of payment. Common fairness dictates that this record for meeting obligations should create no discrimination to her disadvantage.

Another reason is that the amounts advanced to foreign countries were provided by loans obtained from the people, and that with no small degree of difficulty. The advances made were not from an abounding revenue, but by the action of the United States in becoming a borrower alike with these debtors at the time. The burden of taxation is extremely heavy in our own country, and in proportion to the burdens existing before the late great war the increase in national indebtedness has been far greater, and, in taxation, quite as great as, if not greater than, in the countries of Europe whose obligations we hold.

We do not like the idea that we should have a permanent national debt. There is a burning desire for the maintenance of peace. In case of cancellations, what assurance is there that the resources which otherwise would be applied upon payments might not be utilised for the expansion of military and naval establishments, and thus create an ever present threat of future conflict and destruction?

There is still another point in this connection. A very considerable fraction of the advances was made after the actual close of the war, and was for rehabilitation and the creation of new enterprises, rather than for the prosecution of the war in the time of great emergency. It must be said that at the time these loans were made the legislation authorising them and the popular expectation alike contemplated payment. It was the universal expectation that the loans would be repaid. In the war itself the United States was not subjected to the same surpassing dangers as her Allies, and in the peace she sought no acquisition of territory. Large indemnities are not expected by her.

I cannot too strongly emphasise the fact that the only effective means for the payment of debts and the healing of the economic life of nations must depend upon progressive disarmament and the maintenance of peace. The burdens of war and of preparation for war have demoralised the finances of nations and spread their withering blight everywhere. In our own country we can point to the startling fact that the expenses of the so-called Civil War from 1861 to 1865 were more than all the expenses of the Federal government from its beginning in 1789 for seventy-two years, and, what is still more striking, that the expenses of the late war, with its aftermath and immediate results, were greater than all the expenses of the Federal Government in the 128 years preceding. There can be no more forcible illustration of the desirability of providing means

which justice and the common sense of mankind may devise for the amicable settlement of controversies among nations.

In conclusion, Mr. Burton said that, notwithstanding his abhorrence of war, he could not refrain from uttering a tribute of praise for the heroism and self-sacrifice so wonderfully displayed in the late war. He referred to the long record of achievements by the British Army and Navy, and expressed the hope that equal might and prowess would be exerted in the cause of peace and an advancing civilization.

In the future, with all its uncertainties and dangers, he said, let the influence of the British Empire and the United States coincide, and although there might be no alliance, prove potent in affecting the destinies of the world by acting in harmony and with a common purpose. Then, after all the welter and confusion, they might look into the future with hope that, after the blows of conflict, there would come a better day in which peace, justice, and advancing civilization would be the rule.

Congressman Dyer Returns to Study Conditions in China

HON. L. C. Dyer, member of the House of Representatives from St. Louis and sponsor of the China Trade Act which became a law on September 19, was in Shanghai on Sunday, December 17, for a few hours on his way to Manila. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dyer and after spending the Christmas holidays in the Philippine Islands will return for a trip through China, expecting to arrive in Shanghai about January 10.

This is Congressman Dyer's second visit to China, his first visit being as a member of the American congressional party in 1920. The reasons for his present visit to China are indicated in an official communication signed by President Harding on November 24, a few days prior to Mr. Dyer's departure from Washington:

"I am very glad to know that you propose to visit China in order to acquire further information relative to the necessary legislation to be enacted and the becoming steps to be taken to further the exchanges in the trade between the great people of China and those of the United States of America. I wish you not only a safe and very pleasant journey but a most successful enterprise in the acquirement of information which will promote the commercial fortunes and friendly relationships between the two peoples."

Although Congressman Dyer was in Shanghai but a few hours on his way through, he was met by the Board of Directors and officers of the American Chamber of Commerce and there was held a preliminary discussion regarding conditions in China. In the course of his visit here Mr. Dyer made the following statement:

"President Harding, seconded by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, has determined that with the help of the Congress, our overseas Americans shall be protected and assisted in order that they may have equal opportunities in foreign trade with the nationals of other countries. The China Trade Act of 1922 which became a law on September 19 last was to give this assistance to Americans doing business in China.

"This law needs to be amended if it is to bring about the best possible results. I want to find out what these changes in the Act should be. That is why I am making this trip to China.

"President Harding, Secretary Hughes and Secretary Hoover have indicated their great interest in making this law fully workable and to bring about the results desired by requesting through letters to the Diplomatic, Consular,

Commercial Attache officials and Trade Commissioners that every possible aid be given me to learn the facts necessary for Congressional action.

"It is my purpose to visit Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Tsinanfu, Tsingtao, Mukden, Harbin, Chungking and other places where the Associated American Chambers of Commerce have representation or where there is any representation of American business. My object in doing this is not only to help Americans and American business in China, but equally to find out from the Chinese whereby we may be of assistance in helping them develop their great country and to give employment to their capital and labor.

"While in Peking it is my intention to pay a visit to President Li Yuan-hung whom I met on my previous trip to China, and to convey to him greetings and good wishes from President Harding. It is also my intention to discuss with him a measure we now have in Congress to refund to China the balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity which amounts to about G. \$15,000,000. A bill to this effect which was recommended by Secretary Hughes has already passed the Senate and is now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives.

"The American people want none of this indemnity and we believe it would be a splendid thing if the other nations that participated in the Boxer Indemnity would follow the example of the United States. I believe and hope they will, but if there are any nations that will not return it to China, then I would like to see the United States assume all of these Boxer Indemnities and obligations to other countries that owe America due to the World War debts by crediting the amounts against their indebtedness to us and then make some arrangements with China for a long time loan of this total amount without interest, so that China could use the revenues to build railroads and highways so that the great interior of China might be developed at the earliest possible date.

"The United States government is rapidly awakening to the necessity of helping its nationals in foreign trade especially in this part of the world. This is due to the general friendship that exists in America toward China and our feeling that an independent China organized politically and economically should offer splendid opportunities for the development of commerce between our two countries. Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce is taking the lead and President Harding and Congress are backing him up in the development of better foreign trade policies. I believe we will most certainly remove every handicap in the form of unjust taxation that is now handicapping the activities of our traders in this field.

"Facilities for communicating between China and America must be improved. We should give every possible assistance to Americans in finding opportunities for safely investing our surplus capital in China. Reciprocal postal arrangements should be entered into so as to facilitate mail communication between China and the United States.

"Another matter which must receive our serious attention is our own tariff as it affects the products of China that seek to find a market in the United States. America took the lead in giving China more revenue from her tariff and we should not put high duties on products produced in China and needed in the United States, unless those products compete with American labor in the production of like things. If there is no competition, then such Chinese products should be on our free list. Our new tariff law is wrong in this respect as it affects some Chinese products and was adopted without proper knowledge of conditions in China. Congress needs better information as to conditions in China. Only in the last two years or so has Congress had its special attention called to these matters.

"The Administration of President Harding is committed to the 'Open Door' policy. In the past this policy, although assented to by practically all nations, has not always been adhered to in actual practice. Now in view of the results of the Washington Conference, the Open Door is to be the fundamental principle of our foreign policy in this part of the world. It really means equal opportunity in trade so far as our own nation is concerned and the sovereignty and integrity of China so far as China is concerned.

"In answer to a question regarding the present ship-subsidy bill now in Congress, Mr. Dyer said: "American ships are now on the Pacific and they will remain on the Pacific whether the present legislation becomes a law or not. It is obvious that we should carry in our own ships a large proportion of our own products to foreign lands and a reasonable percentage of the products of other countries intended for our markets."

The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX, PH. D.

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Introduction.

THE Manchurian question, at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, may be defined as the attitude taken by the states represented at the Conference toward Japan's claims to a special position in the three Chinese provinces of Manchuria. The legal basis for these claims rested on the treaties of 1915, agreements between China and Japan, signed by China, under protest, as the result of a forty-eight hour ultimatum, following the so-called Twenty-one Demands.

The Conference action, relative to the force or validity of these 1915 treaties, was one of the most important results of the international meeting at Washington. This fact is none the less true, because it is not yet fully realized by the public or even by some of those who actually participated in the proceedings. In the deliberations of public bodies, composed of representatives of various divergent interests, it frequently happens that the full significance of some of the actions taken is not entirely appreciated, especially by those not specifically interested, until a careful analysis of the results made after adjournment, brings out their full force and purport. It likewise happens that some of the most momentous actions of a deliberative body are those hurried through just previous to adjournment. These general principles are strikingly exemplified in the action of the Washington Conference on the Twenty-one Demands, which completely undermines the treaties of 1915, the culmination of twenty years of consistent effort on the part of Japan's Foreign Office.

In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that through the unique Conference action on the Twenty-one Demands, Japan suffered her greatest diplomatic defeat of the past quarter of a century. Her action in 1915 was a diplomatic *coup d'état* by which in times of peace, and without the slightest pretense at justification, she issued a forty-eight hour ultimatum to China to force the Peking government to sign away many important rights in Manchuria and elsewhere in China. This action on the part of Japan has admittedly no parallel in the modern history of the international relations of sovereign states.

Japan is by no means the only state which has attempted during recent years to obtain important political objects without paying any nice attention to the means by which the purpose is accomplished. In the usual sense of the term, and with the ever present possibility that the international immorality of the act might be forgotten or overlooked, Japan scored a real diplomatic victory when she obtained the signature of the government of the various treaties and notes contained in the 1915 group. But until the circumstances under which those treaties were negotiated were either actually forgotten or purposely relegated to the past, Japan's initial victory was always liable to counterattack in which the position she had captured in Manchuria might be taken from her.

This diplomatic counterattack, led by both China and the United States along different lines, came during the Washington Conference, when the final action of the assembled nations spread upon their official records documentary opinions by which Japan's special claims in Manchuria are made untenable in international law, in international politics, and in fact. It is this situation which amply justifies describing the Conference action on the so-called Twenty-one Demands, or the 1915 treaties, "Japan's Greatest Diplomatic Defeat."

It is the purpose of this article, first, to show the present legal status of the Twenty-one Demands from the Japanese, Chinese, and American or Western point of view; second, to give a complete account of the negotiations at the Conference over the Twenty-one Demands and third, the important part which public opinion, enlightened by the press dispatches from the Washington correspondents covering the negotiations, played in the final results as written into the official records of the great international gathering.

As the Manchurian question, or the Twenty-one Demands, was considered, and acted upon, by no means settled by the Washington Conference, it remains the most live question in the international politics of the Far East. For this reason, this discussion is intended also as a kind of reference work, and contains many complete quotations from the official minutes, as set forth in President Harding's communication to the United States Senate upon presenting

the Conference treaties for the consideration of that body, and from public statements made by the various delegates and by the Chinese people's representatives.

I.

If one excepts the Shantung settlement which was arrived at collateral to, rather than through, the deliberations of the Conference and if one realizes that the agreement on the Chinese Customs Tariff makes little material change in the treaty stipulations already existing, one is forced to the conclusion that the most important result of the Washington Conference, as far as problems in the Far East are concerned, was the Conference action on the Twenty-one Demands.

By formally discussing, both in the Committee on the Far East and in the final Plenary Session, the notorious 1915 treaties; by formally spreading on its official records the results of those discussions, the international Conference made clear, as no other body could, the dubious status in international law of the documents upon which Japan seeks a legal basis for her claims in Manchuria. However, much the Japanese delegation, aided by one of the British delegates in his conference with the newspaper men, attempted to prevent it, the legal validity of the 1915 treaties, both as to China and as to the United States, representing the powers interested in the preservation of the Open Door, was made the real issue when the Twenty-one Demands came before the Conference.

The final documents as read into the official minutes as the result of a unanimous resolution adopted by the Committee on Far Eastern affairs were direct attacks, couched in diplomatic language on the validity of those treaties and notes.

The first reference to the Twenty-one Demands was made by Dr. Koo, of the Chinese delegation, on December 7, during the consideration of leased territories in China. The first formal statement of the Chinese delegation was made by Dr. Wang, in the Committee on December 12. On December 14, he gave a brief resume of the 1915 negotiations and ended with the statement that they "affect vitally the very existence, independence and integrity of China. In the common interest of the powers as well as of China and in conformity with the principles relating to China already adopted by the Committee, the Chinese delegation urges that the said treaties and exchange of notes be reconsidered and cancelled."

This was the real issue raised by the Chinese although the rather embarrassing document, presented on December 14, was not made public during the Conference. After this statement was presented by the Chinese, the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Baron Shidehara's statement presented on the day previous to the final adjournment of the committee was a reply to the case presented by China on December 14. Although still holding out for the validity of the treaties, Baron Shidehara's statement was essentially of a defensive character. By it Japan yielded on many points where the 1915 treaties violated the rights of other nations interested in China.

Dr. Wang's statement for the Chinese, made in rebuttal, again attacked the validity of the treaties on the ground that duress without any pretense at provocation was used to obtain the forced signatures of the representatives of the Peking government. The statement made by Secretary Hughes for the American delegation quoted and reaffirmed America's protest against the treaties, made both to Peking and to Tokyo in 1915, and added the most emphatic declaration of America's present position on the whole subject of those documents which violate the principles of the Open Door policy.

The unanimous agreement, including of course the vote of the Japanese delegates themselves to spread those protests on the official records is an act unique in the history of international conferences in connection with the treaties signed by friendly nations, themselves members of the Conference.

Of course the Washington Conference had not the power to "reconsider and cancel" the treaties and exchange of notes of 1915. No one, not even the Chinese delegates themselves, expected that the Conference would, or could take such action; but the utmost that China, America or other nations interested in maintaining the policy of the Open Door, could possibly hope for from the consideration of the Twenty-one Demands by the Conference was accomplished.

To the very limit of its power the Conference by its unanimous action impugned the validity of the 1915 documents in a manner unprecedented in the history of international relations. China attacked the treaties on the grounds that the Peking government was forced to sign them by duress, as the result of an ultimatum without any pretext at provocation; that China was forced by them to violate her treaty obligations to other states; that she signed them under protest; that they were not ratified, and could never be ratified, by the Parliament or the Chinese people;

and that the Peking government in 1915 was under the undue influence of the Japanese. The United States government attacked them on "conditions under which they were negotiated" and as violating both American rights in China and the generally accepted principle of the Open Door. Japan indirectly admitted the questionable validity of the treaties by pleading that part of their provisions had already been eliminated by the Shantung settlement and by renouncing several of the other claims based on the treaties and notes. All the Conference powers, Japan included, directly impugned the validity of the treaties by unanimously voting to spread on the official minutes of the Conference Japan's renunciations followed by the protest of the agreements by both China and America, and the statement of both Dr. Koo and Mr. Hughes that "the rights of all powers were reserved with respect to the matters mentioned." In view of the unanimous action of the representatives of the Conference powers, to plead the validity of the treaties, either in diplomatic negotiations or otherwise, would now be to run counter to a most pronounced and explicitly international stated opinion.

The Twenty-one Demands, especially in their relation to Manchuria, have been ever since they were first presented a fundamental cause of international irritation in the Far East. The Washington Conference did not settle the matter by removing the cause but the nations assembled in international conference took a long step toward the ultimate removal by raising and clearly defining the issue. Japan herself did not hesitate to yield somewhat although by so doing she added her share to the practically unanimous international disapproval of the whole 1915 transaction. Some members of the Japanese delegation afterwards referred to the "settlement" of the Twenty-one Demands but of course the issue is by no means settled, unless the Japanese intend to give up all claims to the validity of the documents. The settlement of the Shantung questions and the claims relinquished by Baron Shidehara speaking for Japan have cut down the original Twenty-one Demands to the point where the chief consideration, at least as far as Manchuria is concerned, is the renewal of the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula where Port Arthur and Dairen are located and the renewal of the leases of the South Manchuria and Antung-Mukden Railway for a period of ninety-nine years. The Chinese do not recognize the legality of the forced extension of these leases, as obtained in 1915, and the stand taken by the United States and the other nations at the Conference against the 1915 documents, and the circumstances under which they were negotiated, greatly strengthens the Chinese position. The chief rights involved are those which Japan obtained as successor to Russia after the Russian Japanese war terminated in 1905.

By the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan and by conventions signed between Japan and China, Japan obtained Russia's lease of the Liaotung Peninsula. But by the terms of that lease the concessions to Russia which Japan took over expire on March 28, 1923. Japan's title to the South Manchuria Railway is likewise based upon her taking over previous Russian concessions. This railway was originally a portion of the southern branch of the Chinese eastern railway and according to agreements with Russia the term of the concession for this railway was eighty years from the opening of traffic, subject, however, to the right of the Chinese government to re-purchase the road after the expiration of thirty-six years. This right of redemption on the part of China falls due in 1939. But Japan's right to the Antung-Mukden line expires within a few months. By the Sino-Japanese treaty in 1905 China gave to Japan the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed during the Russian Japanese War between Antung and Mukden to improve the line "so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations." According to the treaty this railway concession expires in the forty-ninth year of Kuang Hsu, that is in 1923-1924, at which time the railway shall be sold to China "at a price to be determined by appraisal of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties."

The expiration of the important leases of the Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dairen, and of the Antung-Mukden Railway, which connects Korea by rail with the South Manchuria road, within the next two years naturally makes the so-called Twenty-one Demands now the most important issue in the international politics of the Far East. The action of the Washington Conference on the demands has done much to clarify the issue and the position of China and the treaty making powers on it. The Conference indirectly settled the Shantung question and the history of the next year or two may show that it likewise settled the Manchurian question. The story of how the Twenty-one Demands were brought into the Conference is both interesting and instructive. It shows how patience and perseverance on the part of the Chinese, combined with an awakened public interest in the 1915 transactions and especially in America's formal protest issued at the time, succeeded in getting action

on a cause which many thought was utterly hopeless. The Twenty-one Demands, as such, were not on the agenda. First intimations by the Chinese delegates that they intended to press for their consideration met with little official encouragement. There were so many other more pressing matters to attend to that it was not surprising to find some of the other delegations rather reluctant to raise this problem which made an issue of Japan's most important claims in Manchuria.

But the Chinese were persistent. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain from any possible discussion of the 1915 negotiations forced upon them by Japan. The Japanese were of course on the defensive. First their attitude was that the Twenty-one Demands could not come before the Conference. In this they were supported, at least in the conferences with the newspaper men, by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador and member of the British delegation, who advanced the rather unique argument that the Root principles which "recognize China as a sovereign state" would preclude consideration by the Conference of any treaty signed by China in this sovereign capacity. The spokesman of the American delegation informed the newspaper men that he felt quite sure Mr. Root had said nothing which would justify this interpretation of the so-called Root principles.

America's protest against the Twenty-one Demands, first issued in 1915, was dormant but by no means dead. It was revived; copies of it were distributed to the correspondents at Washington and in a short time the Twenty-one Demands began to figure more and more prominently in the press dispatches from Washington.

The first serious attempt on the part of the Chinese to get the Twenty-one Demands before the Conference was made by Dr. Wang, one of the delegates in connection with discussions on spheres of influence in China. The "spheres of influence" idea had been rather thoroughly discredited early in the Conference and particularly by some able remarks on the part of Mr. Balfour of the British delegation who declared that he took pleasure in saying that as far as Britain was concerned spheres of influence were a thing of the past. Dr. Wang cleverly took advantage of this situation to point out to the committee on Far Eastern affairs and likewise to the correspondents that Japan's position in Manchuria, based on the Twenty-one Demands, was a flagrant example of a "sphere of influence." It was in connection with these statements that the correspondents began to ask the spokesman of the Japanese, British, American and other delegations, more and more questions regarding these Twenty-one Demands.

Although they accomplished nothing tangible in the Committee on the Far East by attempting to bring up the Twenty-one Demands under spheres of influence, the Chinese made another and far more successful effort when they were requested by the committee to furnish a list of restricted stipulations from which China desired to be relieved. This list was submitted confidentially and the first item on it was the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915. This brought the Twenty-one Demands squarely before the committee, but the Chinese document was not given out in a communique which stated merely that the committee on the Far East adjourned subject to the call of the chair, while other important matters regarding naval armament and the Shantung negotiations were pending. The correspondents were informed that the Twenty-one Demands had come before the committee and that the Japanese requested time to prepare an answer. Whenever there was a lull in the news, and this was often the case with the men assigned to cover the Shantung negotiations for the various newspapers, questions would be asked concerning the Twenty-one Demands.

Rather reluctantly the Japanese admitted that they would come up before the Conference. Mr. Hanihara declared to the newspaper men, however, that Japan would dispose of the demand in a very few minutes. Dr. Wang, of the Chinese delegation, retorted that the Chinese would like at least forty-eight hours to discuss the demands, as even that length of time was allowed in the ultimatum which finally forced their partial acceptance upon China. Between the middle of December, when the demands were first formally presented, and the beginning of February, when they were finally disposed of, there was a marked change in the attitude of the Conference towards the importance of a settlement of the various Far Eastern questions, and likewise, a distinct change in the amount of publicity given in the communiques, and elsewhere, on the discussion of the Far Eastern problems. The first statement of the Chinese presented to the committee on December 14th was never published, but Baron Shidehara's reply to the statement, as well as the replies of Dr. Wang and Secretary Hughes to Baron Shidehara, were published in full in the communiques.

Everyone of the delegations, and especially the British and Japanese, made ample use of all legitimate means of

publicity. Their official spokesman met the newspaper men sometimes as often as two or three times in one day. They answered, in a way that has never been done before in any international conference, questions of all kinds put to them by correspondents representing papers in every country whose delegates attended the Conference. It was this freedom of questioning, and its resulting discussions, that took place at the conferences with the newspaper men that gave both the Americans, and the Chinese, an opportunity that was used to the limit to create public interest in the Twenty-one Demands and it was that aroused public interest, with its resulting public opinion, that contributed much to calling the official attention of the Conference to the 1915 treaties and to bring about declarations in the Conference on these treaties in full accord with the support and principles which animated the Conference after it finally got down to a serious discussion of Far Eastern problems, just about one month after several delegations had announced their intention of returning home.

The Santa Claus: A Christmas Punch

(The following poem was sent to the Review by a Chinese friend who explains that it is his first attempt at English versification.)

He hails from northern icy land,
Where walruses and fat seals flock,
Year in, year out, on every hand,
To bask and brood on crystal rock.

* * * *

His hoary head is covered with
The silvery snows of more than one
And half a century and one fifth;
True Nature's work has on it done.

* * * *

His eyes are bright and beaming off,
With real, paternal thought of love.
His pair of fleshy, greasy soft
Cheeks are bright as the sun above.

* * * *

His nose, as chubby as can be,
Sticks out right from his two fat cheeks,
By every passerby will he
Be dubbed an eater of big steaks.

* * * *

So strong in shoulders, limbs and feet,
He has a ball-like abdomen,
Whereon an acrobatic feat
May be played by two dwarfish men.

* * * *

A crimson-coloured cap he wears,
Which shoots right straightly heavenward.
Oh, say, what if he ever cares,
If its shape be a bit awkward!

* * * *

Like as two spherical pouches
Are the sleeves of his bulky coat
Overloaded with sandwiches
And chocolates to ease your throat.

* * * *

His protuberant bag of gifts,
Which on his heavy-bending back
Of flexible back-bone he lifts,
Will supply each child without lack.

* * * *

He never sets his feet on land
Of multitudinous small boys
And sweet, wee girls, with empty hand,
Having no good sweetmeats or toys.

* * * *

When the city church bell chimes two,
And the children are sound asleep,
Then in his white sleigh, quick and true,
Flies he hither in a short sweep.

* * * *

Who is this young old man you know,
Despite his century-old-age,
Can go one thousand miles or so,
As a nimble actor jumps on stage?

* * * *

Let each child who has had no chide,
Tell its own "daddy" and "mammy,"
On the coming of this Yule-tide,
Of him, who will arrive shortly!

V. P. T.

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?

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China's Imperfectly Secured Loans Amount to \$488,940,000

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

Editor's Note:— The statistical tables published this week conclude the analysis of the Chinese financial situation which has been appearing in the Review for several weeks. The tables last week showed the obligations of the domestic Chinese banks to the central government. From the tables published this week it will be seen that the total of imperfectly secured loans of the central government to domestic and foreign bankers reaches the total of nearly a half billion dollars, Chinese currency.

Short Term Internal Debts of the Chinese Government

Statement G:—Statement of different Short Term Internal Debts contracted with the different banks & companies as they stand at the end of September 1922.

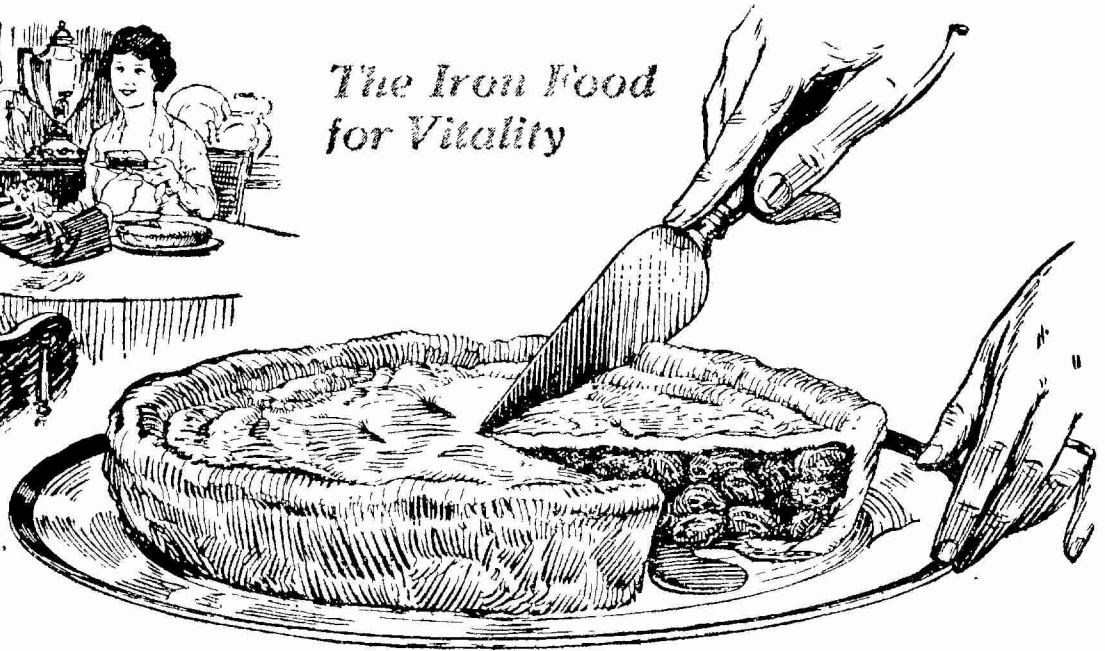
Designations	Original Amount	Outstanding Amount	Rate of Interest	Date Contracted	Remarks
Bank of China Loan.....	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	1.6% per month	October 28th 1921	(1)
Bank of Communications Loan.....	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	"	" 25th "	(2)
Sing Hwa Savings Bank Loan.....	400,000.00	400,000.00	1.8% per month	April 1st 1921	(3)
Sing Hwa Savings Bank Loan.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	"	" 7th "	(4)
Salt Industry Bank Loan.....	720,000.00	210,154.76	1.7% per month	March 25th 1921	(5)
Salt Industry Bank Loan.....	450,000.00	264,037.06	1.6% per month	September 30th 1920	(5)
Dai Wen Agri. & Com. Bank Loan.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	1.0% per month	April 15th 1921	
Commercial Guarantee Bank Loan.....	131,183.50	38,183.50	1.8% per month	August 13th 1921	(6)
Ta Teh Tung Native Bank Loan.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	"	" 6th "	
Wu Tsu Bank Treasury Notes.....	G. \$ 20,000.00	G. \$ 14,000.00	8.0% per annum	January 17th 1921	(7)
Ta Chung Bank Loan.....	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	1.7% per month	March 16th 1922	(8)
Hua Fu Bank Loan.....	220,000.00	220,000.00	1.8% per month	September 1st 1921	(9)
Hua Fu Bank Loan.....	120,000.00	120,000.00	"	October 21th 1921	(10)
Chen Shang Bank Loan.....	9,968.97	9,968.97	"	June 11st 1922	(11)
Ningpo Commercial Bank Loan (Shanghai)...	689,000.00	370,506.85	1.0% per month	May 6th 1919	(12)
The 10th Division's Loan (A).....	S. Tls. 150,000.00	S. Tls. 150,000.00	"	November 18th 1919	(13)
The 10th Division's Loan (B).....	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 160,000.00	"	April 1920	(14)
San Te Kungszu Loan.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	1.8% per month	June 3rd 1921	(15)
Administrative Court's Loan (C).....	80,000.00	80,000.00	6.0% per annum	August 8th 1921	(15)
Hua Fa Kungszu Loan.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	1.8% per month	December 1st 1921	(15)
Szu He Kungszu Loan.....	900,000.00	900,000.00	"	July 11th 1921	(15)
Ta Chung Bank Loan.....	800,000.00	800,000.00	"	February 1921	(16)
Industrial Development Bank Loan.....	1,200,000.00	75,000.00	1.8% per month	January 26th 1921	(17)
Industrial Development Bank Loan.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	"	March 3rd 1922	(18)
Yu Tung Native Bank Loan.....	200,000.00	200,000.00	1.8% per month	February 18th 1922	(18)
Shen Shun Kungszu Loan.....	Yen 250,000.00	Yen 250,000.00	"	October 22nd 1921	(19)
Shen Shun Kungszu Loan.....	\$ 1,080,000.00	\$ 144,471.40	"	July & August 1921	(20)
Ming Hua Bank Loan.....	Fr. 2,500,000.00	Fr. 2,500,000.00	1.7% per month	October 9th 1921	(21)
Shanghai Fu Li Kungszu Loan.....	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	"	" 27th "	(22)
Yuan Heng Ti Loan.....	150,000.00	130,000.00	1.8% per month	" 10th "	(23)
Chen Yeh Bank Loan.....	350,000.00	350,000.00	"	February 22nd 1922	(24)
Ministry of Education's Loan (D).....	280,000.00	280,000.00	"	January 7th 1922	(24)
An Li Kungszu Loan.....	400,000.00	400,000.00	"	February 25th 1922	(25)
Changlu Salt Merchants Loan.....	230,000.00	230,000.00	1.5% per month	June 19th 1920	(26)
Due to Yangtze Works (E).....	71,246.44	25,623.22	5.6% per annum	August 2nd 1919	(27)
Due to Yangtze Works (E).....	H'kow Tls. 3,285.42	H'kow Tls. 1,642.72	"	"	(27)
Hankow Banks Group Loan.....	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 180,000.00	1.6% per month	October 1st 1921	(28)
Chu Hsing Kungszu Hupei Loan.....	600,000.00	600,000.00	1.5% per month	November 18th 1920	(29)
Hupei Banks Group Hupei Loan.....	900,000.00	900,000.00	"	"	(29)
Special Treasury Notes (F).....	6,000,000.00	4,101,750.00	"	January 1st 1921	(30)
Special Treasury Notes (G).....	900,000.00	360,000.00	"	February 1921	(31)
Kuo Hua Industrial Co. Loan.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	1.8% per month	September 29th 1922	(32)
Salt Industry Bank Loan.....	80,000.00	80,000.00	1.5% per month	"	(33)
Continental Bank Loan.....	80,000.00	80,000.00	1.8% per month	August 1922	(34)
Kincheng Banking Corporation Loan.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	"	September 1922	(35)
Four Banks Joint Loan (H).....	200,000.00	200,000.00	"	"	(36)
Chinese Banks Association Loan (H).....	500,000.00	500,000.00	"	"	(37)
Exchange Bank of China Loan (H).....	150,000.00	150,000.00	"	"	(38)
Chinese Banks Association Loan (I).....	140,000.00	140,000.00	"	"	(38)
Hupei Provincial Fund (J).....	1,159,900.00	1,159,900.00	"	August 1922	(39)
Shanghai Mint Loan Treasury Notes.....	2,500,000.00	1,310,000.00	9.0% per annum	March 1921	(40)
Special Treasury Notes (K).....	600,000.00	400,008.00	2.0% per month	August 1922	(41)
Special Treasury Notes (K).....	14,000,000.00	9,450,000.00	1.5% per month	February 1922	(42)
1st & 2nd Lots Promissory Notes.....	4,000,000.00	3,200,000.00	1.0% per month	"	
Totals: Outstanding.....	\$ 40,029,603.76	\$ 40,029,603.76			
G. \$	14,000.00	@ 1.80	25,200.00		
S'hai Tls.	150,000.00	@ 1.37	205,500.00		
Yen	250,000.00	@ 0.86	215,000.00		
Fr.	2,500,000.00	@ 0.165	412,500.00		
H'kow Tls.	1,642.72	@ 1.45	2,381.94		
Total			\$40,890,185.70		

(See explanatory remarks on page 136)



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2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon corn starch
1 teaspoon sugar

Wash the raisins, put in saucepan with 1 cup cold water and bring slowly to a boil. Add sugar, salt and corn starch, which has been mixed with 1 cup cold water. Boil 3 minutes; add lemon juice. Pour in pie tin which has been lined with crust, while hot cover; brush top with cold milk and bake in moderate oven until brown.

Stewed Raisins

Cover Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins with cold water and add a slice of lemon or orange. Place on fire; bring to a boil and allow to simmer for one hour. Sugar may be added but is not necessary, as Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins contain 75 percent natural fruit sugar.

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Remarks:

(1) The term of this loan was fixed to be one year at the expiration of which interest would be paid. Capital shall be repaid in five instalments beginning with the first month of the second year.

(2) The term was fixed to be eleven months and it was agreed that the capital should be repaid in five instalments beginning from May 1922. However the payment has been deferred till now.

(3) The term of this loan is five years.

(4) Although the term was fixed to be three months, no repayment has ever been made.

(5) The outstanding amount is what is left to be redeemed. There is no definite understanding concerning the procedure of redemption.

(6) The term was fixed to be two months. Besides the \$93,000 which has been repaid, the outstanding amount has been deferred once and again.

(7) In January 17th, 1921, the Ministry approved of the transfer of the two treasury notes which had been held by the I Ho Company to this Bank. G\$6,000 has been paid, leaving G\$14,000 outstanding.

(8) This loan was contracted by General Li Chi-chun, commander of the Western Suiyan troops, and was later recognized by the Ministry.

(9) The term of this loan was four months. The government has failed to fulfil the conditions under which the loan was contracted.

(10) The term was three months. The repayment was overdue long ago.

(11) A loan of \$150,000 was made to the Ministry by this Bank on August 7th, 1921. The amount of interest and capital due for payment on June 10th, 1922 was \$102,574.61. The Bank of China shares which had been held by the Bank as security were then converted into money to meet the payment due. However the proceeds fell short by as much as the amount outstanding.

(12) The term was originally fixed to be six months. Deducting the amount already paid, so much as the outstanding amount has to be redeemed. As to the procedure of repayment, there is no definite understanding.

(A) This was a joint loan by the Kincheng Banking Corporation, Tsi Tung Bank, and Salt Industry Bank, all of Shanghai.

(13) The term of the loan was fixed to be five months. No repayment has ever been made till now.

(B) This loan was a joint one by the Kincheng Banking Corporation and the Salt Industry Bank.

(14) The term was for two months. The repayment has been deferred once and again.

(15) The term of these loans was for six months.

(C) This loan was made by the "Company of the Four Provinces along the Tientsin-Pukow Line."

(16) Two loans amounting to \$800,000 were concluded in February 1921. Later \$100,000 were repaid. In December 1921 the total amount of interest and capital together with the advance of \$200,000 all due for repayment was a little over \$1,002,000. Arrangement was subsequently made to repay to the extent of little over \$202,000 with the Salt Surplus, leaving \$800,000 outstanding.

(17) A certain portion of the loan has been repaid from time to time, leaving the outstanding amount unpaid. As to the method of repayment, there is no definite arrangement.

(18) The term of the loan was for one month only. The repayment has been deferred once and again.

(19) The term was for three months. The repayment has been much deferred.

(20) The term was fixed to be six months. Deducting the amount already returned, the outstanding amount is overdue for payment.

(21) The term was for four months. It was however rearranged that the whole amount would be redeemed in sixteen monthly instalments commencing in October 1922 with Salt Surplus.

(22) Although the term was fixed to be four months, no repayment has ever been made till now.

(23) It was understood that the loan would be fully returned in six months' time with the revenue of the stamp tax. However, deducting the amount already paid, the outstanding amount has to be redeemed.

(25) The term was for three years. No repayment has ever been made.

(D) This was a joint loan by the Hua Fu Bank, Chung Yuan Bank and the Yung Ta Bank.

(25) The term was for two months. Nothing has been repaid till now.

(26) The term was for six months. Nothing has been repaid till now.

(27) It was originally agreed to have the loan repaid in two instalments in December 1919 and June 1921. Although a portion was redeemed, the outstanding amount has been due for payment.

(E) These are the cost of purchases and supplies for the Kung Hsien Arsenal, in Honan.

(28) The original understanding was to repay \$10,000 every month with the profit of the Wuchang Government Mint commencing in January 1922.

(29) The loan was originally made for a period of 24 months and was secured on the revenues of the three customs, namely, Wuchang, Hsinti and Ichang. No returns have been received from Hupei as to how much of the loan has been repaid with the said revenue.

(30) The condition was that the whole amount was to be repaid in 40 monthly instalments commencing in January 1921. The 1921 instalments were actually delivered. In January 1922, \$98,250 were paid, thus leaving the outstanding amount overdue for repayment.

(F) These notes were secured on the revenues of the Peking Octroi and of the Tientsin-Pukow Line Goods Tax.

(31) The original condition was to repay \$60,000 every month commencing in April 1921 and ending in June 1922. A change was, however, later effected whereby \$360,000 of this service were to be looked after by the Salt Surplus. A portion of the remaining amount has already been redeemed by the Wine and Tobacco Administration. The outstanding amount is left for further redemption.

(G) These notes were secured on the wine and tobacco tax.

(32) This loan was secured on 10th Year 8% Bonds having a total face value of \$200,000. There is no definite arrangement re the method of repayment.

(33) This loan was secured on 10th Year 8% Bonds having a total face value of \$260,000. There is no definite arrangement re the method of repayment.

(34) The term of the loan was for three months. The security of this loan was 10th Year 8% Bonds having a total face value of \$500,000.

(35) There is no definite understanding as to how the loan shall be redeemed.

(36) The service of this loan was at one time put under the services of the loans secured on Salt Surplus. As the result of repeated request by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for appropriation of funds from the Surplus, it was found difficult to carry out that arrangement and the Ministry simply had to put this loan under this list—Statement G. There is no definite understanding as to how the loan should be redeemed.

(H) The loan was a joint one by the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, the Kincheng Banking Corporation, and the Continental Bank.

(I) These loans were contracted for the sole purpose of meeting the interest payment of the 10th Year 8% Bonds.

(37) This loan was secured on Japanese Loan Bonds having a total face value of Y. 300,000.

(38) This loan was secured on Japanese Loan Bonds having a total face value of Y. 295,200.

(39) This fund was placed in the custody of the Ministry as the sinking fund for the public works of the Province of Hupei. And the Ministry promised to pay 6% interest per annum to the Province in two instalments.

(J) The Chinese name of this item is "Hupei Mi Li Kung Ku," the literary translation of which being "Hupei Rice Likin Public Shares."

(40) The condition was that the whole amount should be repaid by monthly instalments of \$70,000 a month commencing in April 1921 and ending in May 1924. Deducting the amount already paid, the outstanding amount is what is left to be repaid.

(41) The condition was to repay \$100,000 a month to be appropriated from the Salt Surplus commencing in August 1922 and ending in January 1923. Besides the amount already paid, the outstanding amount has to be redeemed.

(K) These Special Treasury Notes are secured on the Salt Surplus and therefore they are generally known as Salt Surplus Treasury Notes.

(42) The condition was to redeem \$700,000 a month to be appropriated from the Salt Surplus commencing in February 1922. The outstanding amount is what is left to be redeemed.



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Statement H.

Summary of the Totals of the different classes of Loans
that are not definitely secured

Name of Statements	Approximate Amount of Capital	Approximate Amount of Interest	Total of Capital & Interest	Re- marks
Statement C.				
Different Domestic Loans without De- finite Security	\$ 34,400,000	\$ 2,160,000	\$ 36,560,000	(1)
Statement D.				
10th Year 8 percent Bonds issued for redemption of all Domestic and For- eign Short Term Debts.....	\$ 96,000,000		96,000,000	(2)
Statement E.				
Different Foreign Loans without Definite Security....	\$220,930,000	19,000,000	239,930,000	(3)
Statement F.				
Chinese Banks Short Term Debts as approved by the Commission for the Redemption of Domestic & For- eign Short Term Debts.....	\$ 23,500,000	11,000,000	34,500,000	(4)
Statement G.				
Treasury Notes issued to different Organs in loan of Cash Payment for their Expenditure..	\$ 33,700,000		33,700,000	(5)
Statement H.				
Chinese Banks Short Term Debts..	\$ 40,890,000	7,360,000	48,250,000	(6)
Total.....	\$449,420,000	\$39,520,000	\$488,940,000	

Remarks:

(1) The amount of interest given here is the total of the deferred 3rd and 4th Interest Payments for the 1st Year and the 8th Year Bonds.

(2) It was intended to put this item under the Statement A. But owing to failure in securing the sinking fund assigned to this loan's service, it is deemed advisable to put this loan under the Statement C.

(3) The amount of interest given here included the interest on all the loans to the end of December 1922.

(4) The amount of interest given here included the interest for one year on the outstanding amount at 8% per annum and the deferred interest on the amount that had been repaid with the 10th Year 8% Bonds.

(5) It is not easy to tell at the present time at what discount these treasury notes will be redeemed.

(6) The interest given here is charged at 8% per annum for a period of one year.

Mandate from U. S. Supreme Court Is Received in W. S. Fleming Contempt Case

A Mandate affirming the sentence of six months' imprisonment, imposed on W. S. Fleming, attorney in Shanghai, by Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, for contempt of court in July 1921, in the final decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. was received at the U. S. Court here on Monday, December 19.

By the findings of the highest American tribunals issued by Chief Justice William Howard Taft, the judgment and penalty pronounced by Judge Lobingier on July 28, 1921 holding Mr. Fleming guilty of contempt of court are affirmed and the high court's ruling further directs that . . . "such execution and further proceedings be had in the said cause as according to right and justice and the laws of the United States ought to be had." No disclosures have been made thus far concerning what course of action is to be pursued in connection with the case.

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Causes for the High Cost of Cotton and Low Price of Yarn

BY H. Y. MOH

THE price of cotton, the raw material of cotton mills, has in recent years risen to a considerable extent owing to the dearth of cotton yarn. This is perfectly in accordance with the business rule that fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and finished products follow the same curve. While there are inevitably many exceptions to the rule, the situation of the present forms an exception. The price of cotton yarn steadily declines, while that of cotton ever goes up in an ascending curve. To the cotton manufacturers this is the most trying and critical time they have ever had in their life. Yet the common public still regards cotton manufacturing as the most profitable business, as they did a few years ago and never stop to think for a minute that conditions in the country should be immediately improved in such a way as to give the cotton industry a strong footing. They fail to realize that failure of the cotton industry will produce disastrous influences upon the financial conditions of the whole country. It is, therefore, my idea to bring out clearly some of the causes of the present status of the cotton industry and call the attention of the public to its seriousness and necessity of rehabilitation.

1. Countries of the world in the present age have been brought closer than ever before. The world now is but a large market. Causes of fluctuations in the price of any commodity are frequently very remote and their origin can often be traced tens of thousands of miles away. It is true that the present situation of the cotton manufacturing business is partly due to local circumstances, but some of the causes originate in foreign countries. In the United States, the chief cotton producing country in the world, great reductions were made in the acreage of cotton fields in 1920 and 1921, on account of the cheap price of the fiber. The total production of cotton last year amounted to but 8,340,000 bales and this year to 9,440,000 bales. The carry over at the end of last July was only 4,900,000 bales and it is feared that there will be no surplus on July 31, 1923, if the next crop should be also reduced. This is really the chief cause for the rapid rise in the price of American cotton at present.

2. During the world war the United States made a great deal of money in her foreign trade and as a result the cost of living was greatly raised and all materials showed a remarkable rise in price. A year or so ago there was a mass movement to reduce the amount of necessities and luxuries of the people as far as possible so as to bring down their prices. The drop in the prices of materials resulting from this movement has come to the proper degree and the demand for clothing, mostly cotton, again resumes its normal magnitude. Another cause of the steady rise in the price of American cotton is therefore found in the increasing demand of cotton manufactured products.

3. The world war had a killing influence upon the world trade and industries. All mills and factories cut down their work and reduced the number of helpers. Large numbers of laborers thus thrown out of employment went to work at moderate wages and those who used to work eight hours a day were willing to work nine or ten hours. At such difficult times their work was naturally more careful and satisfactory than before. Thus, the cotton mills in the United States serve as a good illustration. They are still taking good advantage of these circumstances and are all making a good profit. The mills are running at their full capacity and this increasing demand for cotton is one of the reasons why the price of American cotton has been rising with such rapidity.

The next great cotton producing country is India. The price of Indian cotton generally fluctuates with that of American cotton. The facts that American cotton is so dear and that the last crop of Indian cotton amounted to only 4,500,000 bales are responsible for the latter being kept at a quite high price.

1. China ranks third in cotton growing. The increasing demand for raw cotton in the country these years has brought about a yearly increase in the acreage of cotton fields and this year would cause Chinese cotton to become cheap if it were not for the poor crop of Tunchow cotton and small surplus left over last year and the sudden increase in the demand for cotton by the new mills springing up this year. These latter circumstances over-balance the favorable effect of the generally good conditions of the cotton crop in China this year and explain why the price of Chinese cotton is so high at present.

2. Political unrest and troubles caused by the bandits play an important part in shutting up the cotton in the growing districts. At such a disturbing time the cotton growers in the interior find it difficult and even dangerous to



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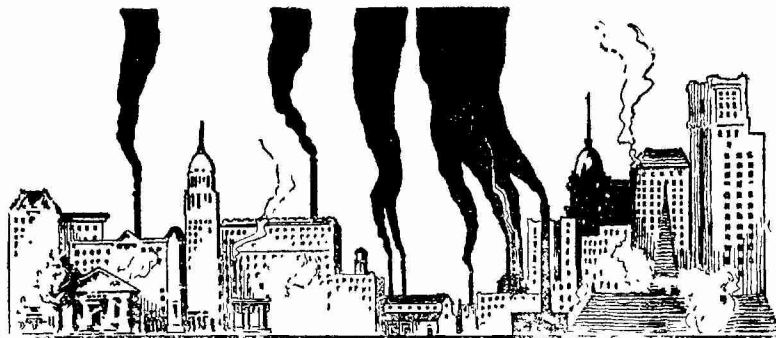
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hip cotton to the manufacturing cities and bring back home their silver dollars. They think it wiser to keep their cotton at home and wait for some better time. This causes a great curtailment in the amount of cotton coming to the market and accounts also for the constant rise in the price of Chinese cotton.

3. When cotton for which tax has already been paid, on its way to the market, comes within the district of any troops, it is apt to be held for further taxation. The imposition is sometimes regarded as insurance fee, but any way it tends to increase the expenses of bringing cotton out and raises its price when it comes to the market.

4. The high price of Chinese cotton is also attributable to the increase of cotton export to Japan and the United States. The cotton mills in Japan usually get their raw material from the United States and India, but this year they find not only American, but Indian cotton also, too dear to use for the counts of yarn which they spin. For this reason they buy large quantities of Chinese cotton to substitute for American and Indian cotton. This is even true to some extent with the cotton mills in the United States. It is reported that a larger amount of high grade Chinese cotton has been exported to the United States this year for use in spinning than the previous years.

5. Recently the Japanese have done a great deal in extending their cotton manufacturing business in China. In Shanghai and Tsingtao they own altogether 1,500,000 spindles, of which 1,000,000 are already in operation. All of their cotton mills, like the Chinese mills, use chiefly Chinese cotton which is still cheaper than American. They take advantage of their enormous capital and familiarity with the Chinese market conditions in buying large quantities of Chinese cotton and thus cause it to remain at a very high price.

1. There are several reasons why the price of cotton yarn has dropped so much this year. The first is found in the dullness of the yarn market in Japan. Great Britain and Japan are alike in being great cotton manufacturing countries. It is, however, easier for Great Britain to remain a competitor in the future cotton industry in the world, since all her cotton mills spin yarn of fine counts for which there is always an unfailing demand. The Japanese cotton mills, on the other hand, turn out more coarse yarn, which has a rapid production but a slow consumption. The yarn made in Japan must have an outlet so most of it has been sold to China for a number of years. The situation of the "Sampin" yarn in Japan has for years determined the price of cotton yarn on

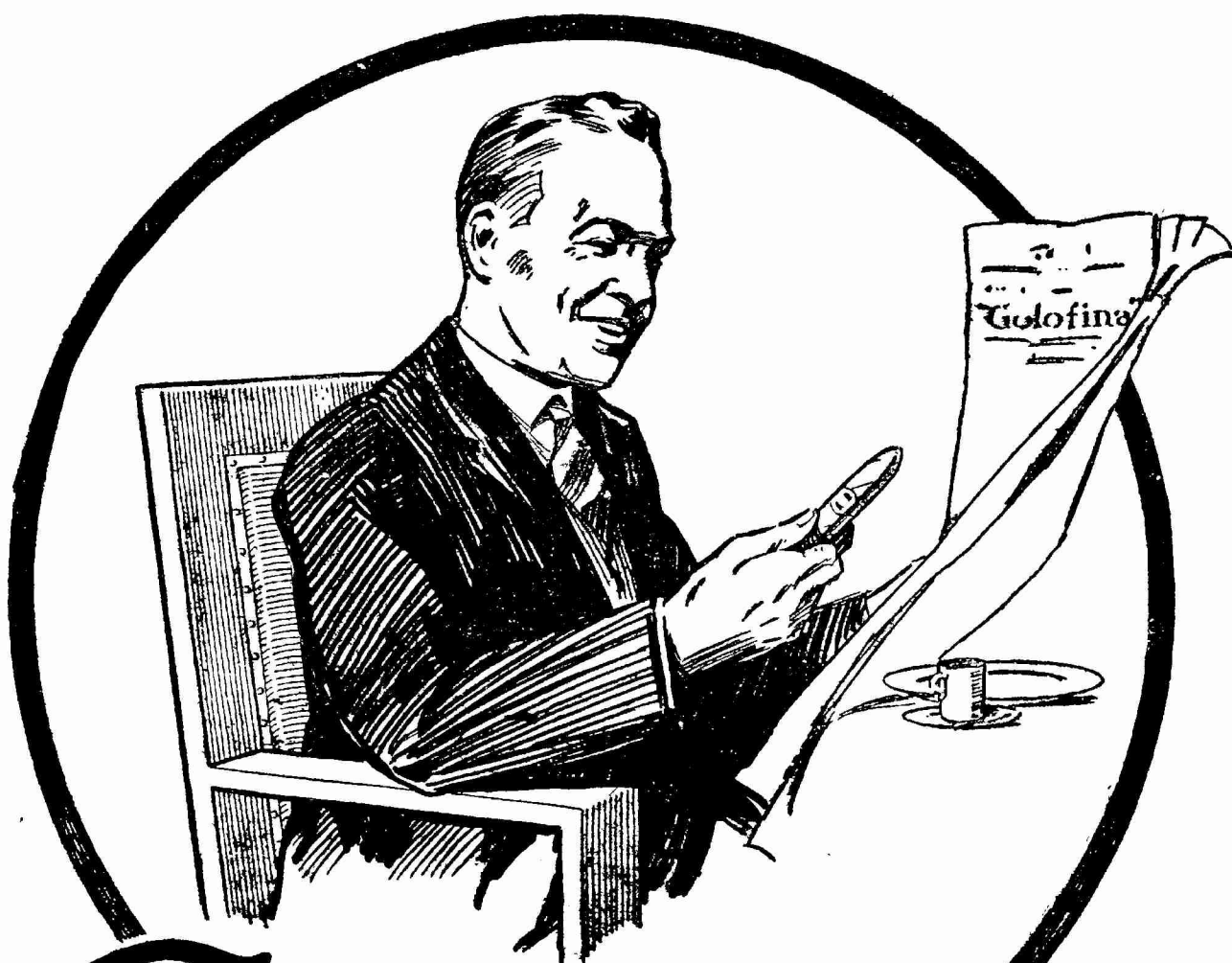
the Chinese market. The prospects of the yarn market in Japan now being so dull, there is very little hope for the yarn market in China to have any favorable change.

2. Amid looting and political disturbances the yarn dealers in the interior have not the courage to place any new orders. On the other hand, large quantities of yarn are waiting for opportunity for disposal at the various shipping points, which have been kept long in stock, because the trains along the different railways are busily engaged by the troops and leave no space for the transportation of cotton yarn. There is very little business done in cotton yarn and that is a great cause of the difficulty for the price of yarn to go up.

3. As stated above, there is now little buying and selling in cotton yarn in China. Whenever there is a chance for doing any business, the yarn made in Japan pours in in any amount and the Japanese cotton mills in China also try to sell as much of their spot goods or goods for future delivery as they can, thus making the price considerably lower than it would otherwise be. This is also one of the reasons for the cheap price of cotton yarn at present.

Our cotton industry has now reached a very critical stage. It is to be recollected that in February, March and April of 1916, when Yuan Shih Kai made himself emperor, 16s yarn was sold at Tls. 84 only per bale, while raw materials alone cost Tls. 86 per bale and cost of production was wholly a loss to the cotton mills. Such a state of affairs again happens in the present year. The decline of our cotton industry is due partly to the pressure of external forces and partly to internal troubles. We should be aware that to remove the pressure of external forces we are in a position to ask for assistance from our government, but to remove internal troubles we cannot go to and get help from foreign nations. If our internal affairs keep on going off the track, it is not only destructive to cotton manufacturing business, but to all lines of business as well. The old idea that we held that businessmen should only care for business is no more useful today. It is the duty of our businessmen to get together and devise every way and means to force our government to improve our internal affairs. We believe that only by so doing can we find hope in the recovery of the business of our country and that our failure to take such steps will result in the complete failure of all business, the impossibility for our people to make livings and finally the destruction of our nation.

Shanghai, December, 18, 1922.



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Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

The standing of the various candidates including all votes, and names of new nominees, received up to noon of Sunday, December 17, is as follows:

Leaders this week

1 Sun Yat Sen.....	(孫中山)	1042
2 Feng Yu Hsiang.....	(馮玉祥)	981
3 V. K. Wellington Koo....	(顧維鈞)	944
4 Wang Chun Hui.....	(王寵惠)	903
5 Wu Pei Fu.....	(吳佩孚)	824
6 Tsai Yuan Pei.....	(蔡元培)	765
7 Chang Chien.....	(張 謇)	715
8 C. T. Wang.....	(王正廷)	712
9 Yen Hsi Shan.....	(顏錫山)	605
10 Li Yuan Hung.....	(黎元洪)	555
11 David Z. T. Yui.....	(余日章)	549
12 Hu Suh.....	(胡 適)	443

CHI SHIH YUAN	(齊 燮 元)	4
CHENG CHING-YI	(陳 靜 怡)	45
CHANG CHIEN	(張 謇)	715
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳 炯 明)	302
CHEN, K. P.	(陳 炯 甫)	30
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣 夢 麟)	43
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳 雲 鵬)	13
CHOW TSU CHI	(周 自 齊)	9
CHANG PO LING	(張 伯 令)	115
CHANG TSO LING	(張 作 霖)	96
CHEN TU HSIU	(陳 獨 秀)	111
CHANG FU LAI	(張 福 來)	8
CHANG CHI	(張 繼)	23
CHAO HENG-TI	(趙 恒 惕)	9
CHANG TAI YEN	(章 太 炎)	219
CHANG SHI CHAO	(章 士 釗)	26
CHOW PING HUNG	(周 秉 衡)	11
CHIANG KAN FU	(江 亢 虎)	35
CHEN KIA KENG	(陳 嘉 庚)	56
CHU CHIN LAN	(朱 慶 瀾)	14
CHEN, S. P.	(陳 祀 一)	17
CHANG ZUNG I	(張 純 一)	8
CHIEN, Y. M.	(錢 新 之)	8
CHANG MAO CHUN	(張 君 勳)	13
CHANG YI LING	(張 一 應)	10
CHANG CHUN LI	(張 君 勳)	7
CHIANG VE CHIAO	(蔣 維 喬)	4
CHANG TAN FU	(蔣 丹 斧)	5
CHU PAO SAN	(朱 葆 三)	5
CHEN CHIN TAO	(陳 錦 濤)	8
CHU CHANG	(居 正)	4
CHIN QUAN	(陳 寬)	4
CHU YUN KEE	(朱 寬)	5
CHANG HWEI TSE	(張 翼 芝)	3
CHUI CHONG FUN	(崔 鍾 芬)	7
CHANG YU KUN	(張 玉 昆)	5
CHEN TSE CHIN	(陳 芝 麟)	4
CHAO TIEN LING	(趙 天 麟)	5
CHEN SHI	(陳 天 麟)	12
CHIANG CHUN CHEN	(蔣 中正)	4
CHAO, Y. R.	(趙 元 任)	3
CHAO CHIH SUNG	(趙 紫 宸)	4
CHIANG TSO PIN	(蔣 作 賓)	4
CHU YIN KUANG	(屈 映 光)	4
CHANG MON PEH	(張 夢 麟)	5
CHANG HSUN	(張 勳)	4
CHU TSIN TZE	(朱 進 之)	3
CHUAN WEN KUANG	(莊 蘊 寬)	3
CHEN YU MAO	(陳 玉 昌)	4
CHAO ER SUN	(趙 爾 巽)	3
CHANG HSUEHLIANG	(張 學 良)	6
CHANG HSI CHOW	(張 錫 周)	3
CHOW TSO JEN	(周 作 人)	3
CHEN, M. K.	(陳 懋 猷)	1
CHEN WEI PING	(陳 維 屏)	2
CHEN PING QUEI	(陳 炯 奎)	1
CHEN KUAN YUN	(陳 光 遠)	2
CHEN CHI LIANG	(陳 子 良)	1
CHU CHAO HSIN	(朱 兆 莘)	14
DUN SAM PAK	(鄧 三 伯)	3
DUNG KAN	(董 錫 侯)	88
DANG HSI OEN	(鄧 錫 侯)	4
FU PING YU	(傅 秉 如)	4
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范 源 謙)	36
FENG YU HSIANG	(馮 玉 祥)	981
FONG F. SEC	(鄧 富 灼)	38
FANG HSU TUNG	(范 旭 東)	4
FENG HSI YUNG	(馮 熙 運)	11
FENG CHI	(馮 琦)	3
GOW EN HUNG	(高 恩 洪)	34
GEE, LUTHER	(葛 恩)	3

GOW TIEN CHU	(高 天 勉)	1
HU SUH	(胡 適)	443
HWANG YIN PEI	(黃 炎 培)	149
HSU SHU CHENG	(徐 樹 錚)	90
HSU CHONG CHI	(許 崇 智)	42
HAN KUO CHUN	(韓 國 鈞)	9
HSUNG SHAO HAO	(熊 紹 毅)	7
HSU SHIH CHONG	(徐 世 昌)	22
HWANG HU	(黃 克 武)	6
HSIUNG KI WU	(熊 克 武)	3
HSU SHIH YIN	(許 世 英)	5
HSU KUN KUANG	(許 耿 光)	6
HO HAI MING	(何 海 鳴)	8
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊 希 齡)	78
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN	(徐 漢 謙)	89
HU HAN MING	(胡 漢 民)	60
HU LIN	(胡 林 政)	5
HWANG DAH WEI	(黃 大 偉)	3
HSIANG PIN LIN	(熊 秉 齡)	1
HU PING HSIA	(胡 彬 夏)	1
HAN CHIN WU	(韓 鏡 湖)	5
JEN HUNG YI	(任 鴻 衡)	3
JAO HAN ZIANG	(饒 漢 祥)	4
KAN CHUN NAM	(簡 照 南)	49
KOO, WEL'T'N V. K.	(顧 維 鈞)	944
KUO, P. W.	(顧 維 鈞)	122
KAN YU-WEI	(康 有 為)	114
KU HUNG-MING	(辜 鴻 銘)	25
KING, KUNGPEH T.	(金 紹 城)	18
KIANG, C. C.	(江 長 川)	4
KAHN, MISS IDA	(郭 沫 若)	3
KUO MU JO	(康 國 古)	1
KAN WAI KOO	(鄧 國 光)	1
KWONG KANG LIN	(鄧 國 光)	1
KOO CHI JEN	(顧 子 石)	30
LI SHEK CHUN	(李 烈 鈞)	193
LI LIEH CHUN	(黎 烈 洪)	555
LI YUAN HUNG	(梁 啓 超)	365
LIANG CHI CHAO	(梁 啓 超)	36
LU YUNG HSIANG	(盧 永 祥)	28
LIAO CHUNG-HAI	(廖 仲 愷)	13
LO CHING YU	(羅 登 輝)	21
LI TENG HUI	(李 登 輝)	8
LI, H. TROUT	(李 宜 鳴)	3
LI MING CHUNG	(梁 士 詒)	22
LIANG SHIH YI	(劉 鴻 生)	3
LIU HUNG SANG	(梁 鴻 生)	7
LIANG SUH MING	(梁 徵 祥)	12
LO CHING HSIANG	(林 森)	8
LIN SUN	(林 運 森)	9
LO, R. Y.	(林 長 民)	6
LING CHANG MING	(劉 承 湘)	4
LIU CHEN HOU	(劉 萬 九)	3
LIU SIANG	(呂 鼎 望)	3
LIU WEN CHIU	(劉 鼎 望)	4
LU KON WAN	(劉 鼎 望)	3
LIANG TING FANG	(梁 鼎 望)	3
LIU TSUNG LING	(劉 鼎 望)	3
LING FU	(林 鼎 望)	3
LIU CHENG SU	(劉 鼎 望)	4
LI KUN YUEN	(李 鼎 新)	7
LI TING HSIN	(李 鼎 新)	3
LU FEI KUEI	(陸 榮 廷)	3
LU YUNG-TING	(陸 榮 廷)	13
LO WEN KAN	(劉 廷 芳)	5
LIU TING FANG	(林 廷 芳)	7
LIN CHIN NAN	(李 厚 基)	4
LI HOU CHI	(李 經 羲)	1
LI KIN HSI	(陸 樹 超)	1
LU TSI CHING	(林 樹 超)	1
LIN HSU JEN	(林 樹 超)	1
LIN CHI CHAO	(林 樹 超)	1
LIN MEI SUN	(林 樹 超)	1
MEI LAN FANG	(梅 蘭 芳)	66
MOH, H. Y.	(穆 初 武)	90
MA CHUN WU	(馬 寅 初)	38
MA YIN CHU	(馬 寅 初)	22
MO TSUNG ZIANG	(穆 增 祥)	4
MA SOO	(馬 增 祥)	5
MA HSIEN PAH	(馬 增 祥)	3
NIEH, C. C.	(聶 雲 臺)	211
NYEU TI SUNG	(鈕 鐵 生)	3

NG SZE KWONG	(熊 臣)	17
PAN LAI TSEN	(潘 我 廷)	4
PAN CHIH WU	(潘 文 蔚)	4
PAH WEN WEI	(柏 文 蔚)	-1
SUN YU TING	(孫 漢 章)	50
SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋 洪 章)	1042
SUN HUNG YI	(孫 洪 伊)	46
SUN YAT SEN	(孫 中 山)	1042
SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施 肇 基)	216
SHEN CHU SHU	(盛 竹 書)	4
SAH CHEN-PING	(薩 鎮 冰)	92
SAN, M. Y.	(馬 玉 山)	39
STONE, DR. MARY	(石 美 玉)	19
SUN KO	(孫 科)	15
SAH FU MOH	(薩 福 懋)	3
SIH TOH BI	(薛 伯 弼)	4
SHIAO PAH YEN	(蕭 大 延)	23
SUN DAH PON	(孫 大 綱)	43
TAN YEN KAI	(譚 延 闓)	168
TAN CHI YAO	(唐 紹 儀)	31
TANG SHAO-YI	(唐 紹 儀)	765
TONG, H. K.	(董 顯 光)	296
TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡 元 培)	11
TUAN CHI-JUI	(段 文 江)	6
TING, V. K.	(丁 文 江)	17
TYAU, PHILIP K. C.	(刁 春 和)	5
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN	(譚 春 和)	54
TAN ERH-HO	(湯 爾 鎔)	4
TSAO KUN	(曹 錕)	3
TU HSI KUEI	(杜 錫 珪)	6
TSE SHU CHEN	(左 樹 珍)	10
TAN MA SING	(但 懋 辛)	17
TSEU YIH ZEN	(周 逸 文)	9
TANG WEN CHI	(唐 文 伯)	3
TING LI MEI	(丁 伯 美)	4
TANG PEI TSE	(唐 佩 仇)	3
TAI TIEN CHOU	(戴 天 漢)	8
TIEN HANG	(田 漢)	3
TSEU, T. T. EUGENE	(趙 遠 澤)	3
TSAI YUAN SEH	(蔡 元 濤)	3
TSUNG HSI	(宋 洪 章)	3
TSU, Y. Y.	(朱 友 漁)	3
TSUR, Y. T.	(周 賡 春)	3
TSU FOO CHENG	(褚 輔 成)	1
TSUNG KUAN CHANG	(鄧 廣 昌)	1
TUNG TSAI TONG	(鄧 蔭 昌)	5
VAN KO NUN	(范 繼 士)	7
WANG CHI CHEN	(王 雲 五)	6
WAN PUH, MISS	(萬 雲 五)	6
WANG YUEN WU	(王 雲 五)	6
WANG, Y. T.	(王 雲 五)	6
WANG CHENG PING	(王 雲 五)	12
WANG CHUN HUI	(王 雲 五)	903
WU, C. C.	(伍 朝 樞)	124
WU LIEN TEH	(伍 朝 樞)	54
GEN, WU PEI FU	(吳 佩 孚)	824
WANG, C. T.	(王 正 廷)	712
WU YU JEN	(于 右 任)	18
WANG CHING WEI	(汪 精 衛)	94
WANG DAH SHIH	(汪 大 燮)	26
WANG, C. C.	(王 大 燮)	23
WANG HU	(王 瑚)	34
WU CHI FEI	(吳 維 珍)	39
WU SZE CHO	(吳 維 珍)	5
WANG SHIH-CHEN	(王 維 珍)	6
WANG YI TING	(王 維 珍)	4
WANG LOONG KUNG	(王 維 珍)	3
WANG SHU PING	(王 維 珍)	6
WANG CHAN YUAN	(王 維 珍)	3
WANG CHUN YU	(王 維 珍)	3
WANG KU MING	(王 維 珍)	3
WU WEI TEH	(吳 維 珍)	3
YEN HSIU	(嚴 維 珍)	17
YEN TU HE	(嚴 維 珍)	4
YEN HSI TSE	(嚴 維 珍)	3
YEN HSI SHAN	(嚴 維 珍)	605
YEN, W. W.	(顏 維 珍)	409
YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(余 維 珍)	54
YEH KUNG CHO	(葉 維 珍)	22
YANG TSENG HSIN	(楊 維 珍)	10
YANG SUN	(楊 維 珍)	6
YU DAH FU	(郁 維 珍)	4

Contest Closes December 31 and Final Results Will Be Announced in the Review for January 6, 1923.

New Head of Radio Corporation



General James G. Harbord, commander of U. S. Marines at Chateau Thierry

General James G. Harbord, who commanded the U. S. Marines in the fight at Chateau Thierry in the European War, has been appointed president of the Radio Corporation of America, according to an announcement made in New York on November 20. General Harbord succeeds Edward J. Nally who has resigned in order to become managing director of international relations of the same company with headquarters in Paris. General Harbord's appointment is of interest in China due to the participation of the Radio Corporation of America with the Federal Wireless Corporation in the installation of several high power radio stations in China, the first of which is to be constructed in Shanghai.

Anti-British Boycott in Szechuen Purely Political

BY ROY C. BENNETT

(Special Correspondent, *Weekly Review and Chicago Tribune*)

THE recent boycott of British goods started in Western China, Szechuen province, conducted by the Chinese students has assumed much political significance. The local government at Chungking has promised the British Consul that the boycott will be squelched by a Mandate which would be issued and drastic steps will be taken to bring this about. The students asserted the grounds for the boycott was due to British encroachment on Chinese territory and was started by a students' union of Yunnan Province which has petitioned help to oppose the alleged British seizure of Pienma, a small district along the border between Yunnan and Burma. The students issued hand bills late in November alleging that Pienma was seized by the British during the Boxer trouble and was returned after a vigorous protest by Chinese and British and the troops were withdrawn. The hand bills used during the recent boycott contained information on how the Washington Conference had provided that Chinese territory be held inviolable but "mad ambitious Britishers were not dead and they have again forcibly occupied Pienma during the time of internal trouble in our country." A long patriotic appeal was made by the Chinese to preserve their territory and scathing charges were made against British ambitions.

The students attempted many times, to work up enthusiasm, especially through mass meetings until on December 5, a large gathering of students representing

BALLOT

The twelve greatest Living Chinese, in my opinion are as follows :

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____

Please indicate whether voter is

- ☐ Chinese ☐ Foreign
☐ Chinese Student.

Mail at once to Contest Editor.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW
 4 Avenue Edward VII., Shanghai

various schools, including missionary institutions and unionists from the ironworkers, woodworkers, silk men, stone masons and other guilds, assembled and paraded the streets carrying banners. The Chinese students were united against the Britons. The paraders attacked a Briton from a prominent British firm, chasing him into the courtyard of his office where he attempted to protect himself until a squad of troops arrived to quell the riot. The students demanded that he apologize before the public in sight of the Chinese flag. The British Consul made a strenuous attempt to stop the affairs by negotiating with the Foreign Affairs office. The Chinese press took the matter up and through fabrications alleged that the foreigner had fought with a pistol, murdering some of the paraders, and attempted to break up the concerted action. The paraders became calm after assurance was given them that the matter would be referred to the British Consul's consideration. The students demanded a public apology by a petition which they formally presented. The effect of the boycott however is not known thus far. One political clique credits another for instigating complications with the Foreign Powers. Ting Hsi-hou, the present Generalissimo, at Chungking, is bitterly opposed by the Chengtu group and the opportunity of putting him into difficulties was welcomed and the students were easily incited to boycott since the last anti-Japanese crusade was so successful. The status of Pienma is still unchanged but furnishes an excuse to rise up against foreigners during the present political crisis.

Chungking, December 15, 1922.

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Standard Oil and U. S. Steel Company Officials Here on *Laconia*

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and Henry L. Pratt, vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, will be in Shanghai about the middle of January when the American Express Company's round-the-world touring ship *Laconia* docks here. Mr. Pratt may leave the ship in Japan and proceed to Shanghai by way of Korea and Manchuria, according to information received. Both Mr. Pratt and Judge Gary are nationally known as business leaders of the United States. Judge Gary is a native of the state of Illinois and a graduate of the University of Chicago. He practiced law in Chicago and got into the steel business through assisting in the organization of the Federal Steel Company and later the U. S. Steel Corporation of which he is now chairman of the Board of Directors and also of the company's finance commission. He is president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Chicago Bar Association, a trustee of Northwestern University and secretary of the International High Commission.

Mr. Pratt is a native of New York and a graduate of Amherst college. His family has long been associated with the Standard Oil, his brother being first vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He has been with the Standard Oil Company of New York since his graduation from college in 1895 and is now first vice-president of the New York corporation. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter as well as his brother and wife. C. W. Atkinson, manager of the Standard Oil Company in China, will meet Mr. Pratt in Manchuria and accompany him to Shanghai.

The steamer *Laconia* is of British register and is owned by the Cunard Steamship Company. It has been chartered by the American Express Company for a round-the-world tour. There are 400 American tourists on board. The ship left New York on November 21 and after touching at Cuba and Panama went to San Francisco and Honolulu. It will call at Yokohama and Kobe, Dairen, Tsingtao and Shanghai, after which it will proceed on around the world by way of India and Europe returning to New York on March 30.

Men and Events

Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, departed for Peking on Monday, December 18, accompanied by Mrs. Sze.

Miss E. J. Huneker, of Duluth, Minnesota, sister of Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, December 17, on the s. s. *Empress of Asia*, for a short visit.

Charles Coltman, who was shot by a Chinese sentry while driving in a motorcar through the gate at Kalgan, died at the Peking Union Medical College, Peking, on December 11.

V. G. Lyman, assistant general manager of the Standard Oil Company, expects to depart on December 30 for a five months' vacation in the United States. He will go home by way of Europe.

Miss L. B. Wood, daughter of Governor General Leonard Wood of the Philippines, who had been visiting in Shanghai for several days, departed for Manila, P. I., on Sunday, December 17, on the s. s. *Empress of Asia*.

Edward B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation, has been elected a director of the Remington Typewriter Company, according to an announcement in the *New York Journal of Commerce* for November 15.

L. C. Dyer, Congressman from Missouri, and father of the China Trade Act, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, December 17, enroute to Manila, P. I. accompanied by Mrs. Dyer. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer will return to Shanghai after the holidays.

The U. S. Shipping Board has announced the sale of the U. S. Army transport *Dix* to the Robert Dollar Company, according to a report from Washington. However, no news of same has been received at the local office in Shanghai.

In New York on December 8 and 9, a sale of art and industrial work of China organized by Chinese students for the benefit of Canton Christian College, was held at the residence of Miss Amy Ferris, 137 East 54th Street, New York City, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. Jasmine tea could also be purchased at this sale.

A. Pasquinelli, artist and sculptor, is holding an exhibition of Florentine marble, representing the foremost modern Italian sculptors, which began on Thursday, December

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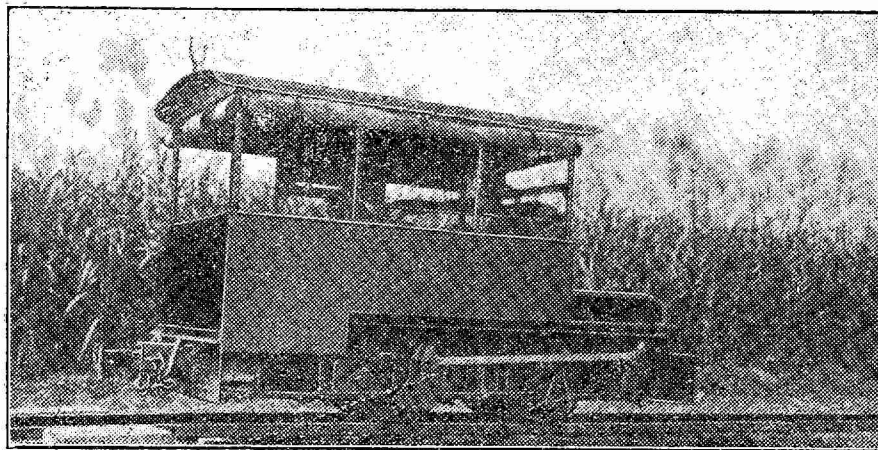
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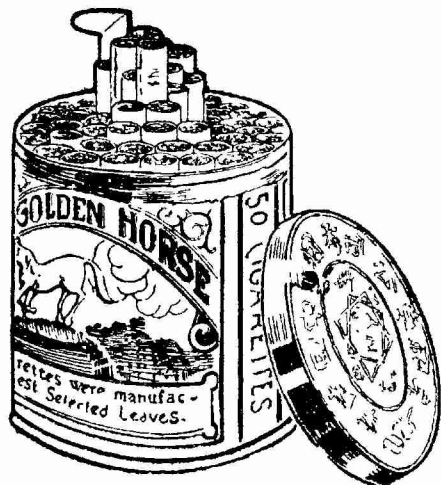
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14, and closes, Saturday, January 6, at 33 Avenue Edward VII, from 9 o'clock mornings to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The general public is invited to attend these exhibitions.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Development Corporation, holding company for Andersen, Meyer and Company, the Pacific Commercial Company and a number of other concerns interested in the Far Eastern trade, was held on December 21, at the head office, 80 Wall Street, New York, according to a notice in the *Wall Street Journal*.

A new steamship service for both passengers and freight between New York and Shanghai and other ports of the Orient was to be started in December, according to an announcement in the *Journal of Commerce*, New York. The new line will be known as the Far East Steamship Corporation and while operating under the American flag will be largely financed by Chinese capital, according to the announcement.

More buildings for the University of West China, located at Chengtu, Szechuen, was the decision reached at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, in Philadelphia, recently. Mr. Rowntree of London, a member of the British artistic and architectural circles, was present at this meeting, having come from London for the occasion to confer with the officials. Mr. Rowntree was the official architect for the university in Chengtu.

Dr. F. C. Tong was sentenced to three year's imprisonment by the District Court for Justice, according to the Chinese press, on a charge of fraud in connection with the suicide of a young Chinese girl in his office of the Shanghai Journal of Commerce. Many local Cantonese organizations have appealed to the Nantao District Court, but the case will now go before the Provincial High Court, while the prisoner will be held without bail pending the decision of the high tribunal.

Parley Parker Christensen, who was candidate for president of the United States on the Farmer-Labor Party in 1920, was recently in Shanghai. Mr. Christensen is on a tour of the world and while in Shanghai gave out several interviews to local newspapers on the subject of Soviet, Russia, of which Mr. Christensen has made deep study, as well as having visited the country. Mr. Christensen had an article in *The New Russia* magazine (Shanghai) on "Recognize the Russian Soviet Republic."

Three steamship companies on the Pacific received a total of G. \$727,611 for carrying the United States mail across the Pacific during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 according to a recent announcement of the U. S. Post Office Department. The lines and amounts were as follows: Admiral Line, \$396,354; Oceanic Mail Steamship Company, \$186,384; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$144,684. According to the Department of Commerce the U. S. Government during the past year expended G. \$5,493,292 for carrying the overseas mail.

A new building for the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Taoyin's yamen on Chiaotao Road, is to be begun within a short time and completed within ten month's time. Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, broke the soil on Saturday, December 16, on the plot of ground where the building is to be erected. There were present members of the Consular Body, the Shanghai Municipal Council, local officials, and prominent merchants. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, outlined the history of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs as a part of the program.

James Slevin, of New York, representing the Curtiss Airplane Company, who was arrested last week in Hankow by the U. S. Naval authorities charged with attempting to ship into China six Curtiss planes destined for the use of Chinese military forces, in violation of President Harding's proclamation of March 4 last, has been bound over for trial in the U. S. Court for China at Shanghai. Mr. Slevin's preliminary hearing was conducted at the American Consulate in Hankow. His bail was fixed at G. \$1,000 and the planes are still in the custody of the U. S. Naval authorities.

E L. Burlingame, the son of Anson Burlingame, American Minister to China during the administration of President Lincoln, 1861-67, died in New York on November 16. He had been editor of *Scribners Magazine* for 28 years and also had been literary editor of the *New York Tribune*. Mr. Burlingame came to China as his father's private secretary and at the conclusion of his father's term as Minister to China accompanied him on his extraordinary appointment of Ambassador of China to the World at large, on a visit to various nations. He had collegiate and honorary degree from Harvard, Columbia and Heidelberg.

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday December 13 to
Wednesday, December 20.)

A news report of startling importance has been injected into Peking's financial and Cabinet troubles, sharing with equal importance the news of the week under review, it is that of the Coltman incident at Kalgan. Charles Coltman, an American, was fired upon by a Chinese soldier while enroute to Urga from Kalgan and later died from the wound in a hospital in Peking. The Chinese government learns with regret the death of Mr. Coltman and will take immediate steps to investigate the case with a view to its satisfactory settlement, was the tone of a note addressed to Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister to China. No definite Cabinet changes have been made in Peking, events in Japan, and the Philippines have been on a level and an even tenor has been generally maintained in the Far East.

News from the capital last week regarding the Cabinet situation informs the public that C. T. Wang agreed to assume the acting Premiership for a period of ten days and explained his position to the people in the following circular telegram, according to the *Chung Mei News Service*:

"Wang Chen-ting, having, in cooperation with Civil Governor Hsiung Ping-chi, transferred the administration of Tsingtao, which took place on the tenth instant, received a telegram from President Li to return and make my report. However, on my way to Peking, a mandate was issued appointing me Acting Premier. Immediately upon my arrival in the Capital, I saw the President and earnestly asked to be relieved of the new post. On that occasion I was urged to assume the Premiership for the reason that since the nomination of the permanent Premier has been submitted to Parliament for approval, there would be no responsible head for the time being, and therefore, I agreed to act for a few days on three conditions: The first point which I submitted was that Wu Ching-lien and Chang Po-lieh, Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, should be requested to call a meeting to vote on the nomination of a new Premier at the earliest possible date. The second term on which I agreed to accept was that I hold office for only ten days. After that period I will resign regardless of the fact that a new Cabinet has or has not been approved by Parliament. Last of all, during my acting period, no changes shall be made in administrative affairs, and no new officials shall be appointed. These terms were accepted by the President, and by Messrs. Wu and Chang, who thereupon promised to place the nomination of the new Premier on the Agenda of the House of Representatives for Friday."

According to various reports from Peking much difficulty is encountered in attempting to bring about a meeting to discuss the nomination of a permanent Premier about which there is still much opposition among the Parliamentarians to the ratification of Chang Shou-tseng's name for Premiership. An uproar ensued following an attempt to open Parliament with a discussion on the nomination of a premier as first on the agenda of the day's procedure. *Reuters Service* reported the meeting as follows:

"Wu Ching-lien presided, and there were 468 members present, at the House of Representatives this afternoon. A member of the Opposition proposed that General Chang Shao-tseng should be summoned to Parliament to explain his policy and views before a vote was taken on his nomination.

"The Speaker replied that the vote on Chang Shao-tseng's nomination was set down as the first item in the agenda, which must be followed.

"A heated discussion ensued, culminating in one of Wu Ching-lien's followers throwing an ink bottle at one of the opposition party, who retaliated in kind. Many ink bottles were then seen in the air, and the uproar lasted for some time. When peace had been sufficiently restored the Speaker announced an adjournment."

In connection with the outrage at Kalgan in the Coltman incident comes news from Heilungkiang of another unfortunate incident, regarding that of the shooting of an Austrian, and the robbery and injury of another. On August 14, the Chinese soldiers on the Chinese Eastern Railway at Heilungkiang entered the houses of the Austrian and a Hungarian and committed the outrage. Foreign attention

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has been drawn to these unfortunate incidents and it is expected that some definite action will be taken in this connection whereby foreigners will not be at the mercy of the Chinese bandits and soldiers as in the past.

The financial condition of the government in Peking according to the latest news will be serious as usual with the approach of China New Year. A rough estimate as to the minimum amount required by the government with which to tide over the Chinese New Year is eighteen million dollars. With this sum, it is reported, fifty percent of salary arrears due government employees can be paid, government troops can be given one month's allowance, non-government troops can be given one-half month's allowance and interest can be paid upon overdue native loans. As for foreign loans on which both interest and principal are due in many cases, it is believed that negotiations for a deferment of payment can be negotiated.

A strong threat of Bolshevism is believed to be spreading within the borders of Manchuria. Bolshevik troops have been seen in plain clothes penetrating the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone and are secretly supplied with arms. Word is received that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is concentrating his troops to meet the Red Menace. The outstanding question in regard to this case is "Who is mistreating whom?" Word comes from Russia complaining about the harsh treatment they are receiving from the Chinese soldiers in the North, while the Chinese tell of the unspeakable tricks played on them by the Russians. It is reported in this connection that Dr. C. C. Wang has telegraphed and consulted the authorities of the Three Eastern provinces concerning the sending of troops to defend this particular zone.

Affairs in Canton still seem to be centered around the Anglo-French Loan. Business conditions remain the same within the vicinity and a report is made saying the auditing of the notes of the Kwangtung Provincial Bank has now been completed. The auditor's report is that out of \$41,200,000 notes printed, between twenty and thirty million are still in circulation. Canton seems to be in urgent need of money at this stage and authorities have wired the representative of the Loan to remit first instalment. News arrived in the Philippines during the week under review concerning the fact that General Leonard Wood had resigned as provost of the University of the Pennsylvania in order to comply with the express wish of President Harding that he remain as Governor General of the Philippines.

Japan still interests herself in the naval question and is now vitally interested in France's attitude toward the naval treaty. She is also spending a little time in watching the Central American Conference which she considers an important issue. The *Yiji* had the following to say regarding the naval treaty:

"The attitude of France toward the ratification of the naval treaty still remains ambiguous, and conflicting reports are in circulation as to the course she will pursue. Some reports say that France will definitely refuse to ratify it, while others say that she will ratify it with reservations. There is also a rumor that M. Leygues, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, stated that he would report to the Chamber of Deputies his committee's decision that the treaty should not be ratified without reservations. Whatever version is correct, there is no denying that the matter is the most important confronting France. How she will shape her course is a matter of great moment to Japan also, as Japan is one of the chief signatories to the treaty and is consequently vitally interested in its fate.

"France's refusal to ratify the treaty would undoubtedly raise a very serious issue among the powers that negotiated the instrument, and it is most desirable that everything possible be done to avert such a disastrous contingency. At the same time we must admit that the position of France in regard to the naval treaty merits sympathy. One of the main reasons for her dissatisfaction is that the ratio of capital ships was fixed at Washington on the basis of the naval strength of the powers concerned at the time of the conference. France has no battleships of new types such as other powers possess. Before the war she had a naval program for the construction of new battleships, but the outbreak of war compelled her to suspend it. Had there been no war France would be in possession of a navy far more powerful than at present, and accordingly the naval ratio would have been fixed differently at the Washington conference."

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Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Jan. 19 (1)
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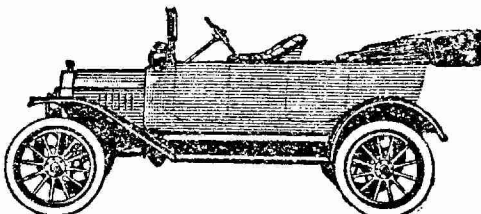
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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

(Covering the period from Wednesday, December 13 to Wednesday, December 20.)

December 14. Anglo-Persian Oil Company reports year's production for current year estimated at 2,900,000 tons and chairman expressed opinion that prices of petroleum would be upwards owing to increased consumption.—Sydney report says Japanese syndicate purchases eighty-five acres on the New South Wales coast line.

December 15. In heavy debates regarding Reparations and inter-Allied debts in the House of Lords, London, it is hinted that remission of debts by Britain in the interest of the economic restoration of Europe may be made.—President Harding is urged to negotiate with Powers regarding new naval ships which should be restricted to 10,000 pounds.

December 16. British Envoy's firmness brings Turkey to accept Allied proposals with regard to minorities on the same basis as the treaties affecting the neighboring states.—American Ambassador to London returns to States due to illness of wife.—Pierpont Morgan interviews President Harding reviving talk of reparations question.—Oil export duty will be definitely abolished on December 31 in Dutch East Indies, according to Hague report.

December 17. Long conferences held in U. S. Cabinet regarding Reparations questions, which shows willingness to help in Europe if method can be found.

December 19. President's Harding first step in solving reparations question is to send experts on investigation tour to Europe.—Large crowds assemble in celebration of evacuation of British at Dublin.

December 20. Lausanne report says Turkey has met demands made by the Straits Commission and Earl Curzon, Britain's Envoy, has scheme for freedom.—Washington report says U. S. Senator from Virginia in speech before senate thinks Anglo-Japanese Pact is in force as it is automatically renewed by France's failure to ratify.—J. P. Morgan issues statement to effect that a loan could not be granted to Germany until reparations question has been settled.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has been active during the past week and a further material advance has been established, with a more general interest on the part of the outside public which freely enlisted on the Bull side, while among the more professional element the improvement in values has induced the liquidation of a good deal of long cotton.

From the foregoing conditions of the market, we do not anticipate anything like a return of the lower prices prevailing but we think that the market will advance further as soon as the outlook for the yarn market shows signs of activity.

Yarn.—The market during the early part of the week has been keeping steady and with a slightly better appearance at the close of the week.

Looking at the situation in the raw material and stocks in the interior marts, we believe that the yarn market should show more favorable, unless the demand from outports are not increasing.

Liverpool, December 14, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....	14.55 Pence
" " January.....	14.07 "
" " March.....	13.92 "
Market:—Steady.	

New York, December 14, 1922.

New York Market: —December.....	25.51 Cents
January.....	25.57 "
March.....	25.78 "
May.....	25.87 "
July.....	25.61 "
Spot.....	25.75 "
Market:—Firm.	

Bombay, December 13, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....	Rps. 455 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan.....	" 330 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....	" 403 " "
Market:—Steady.	

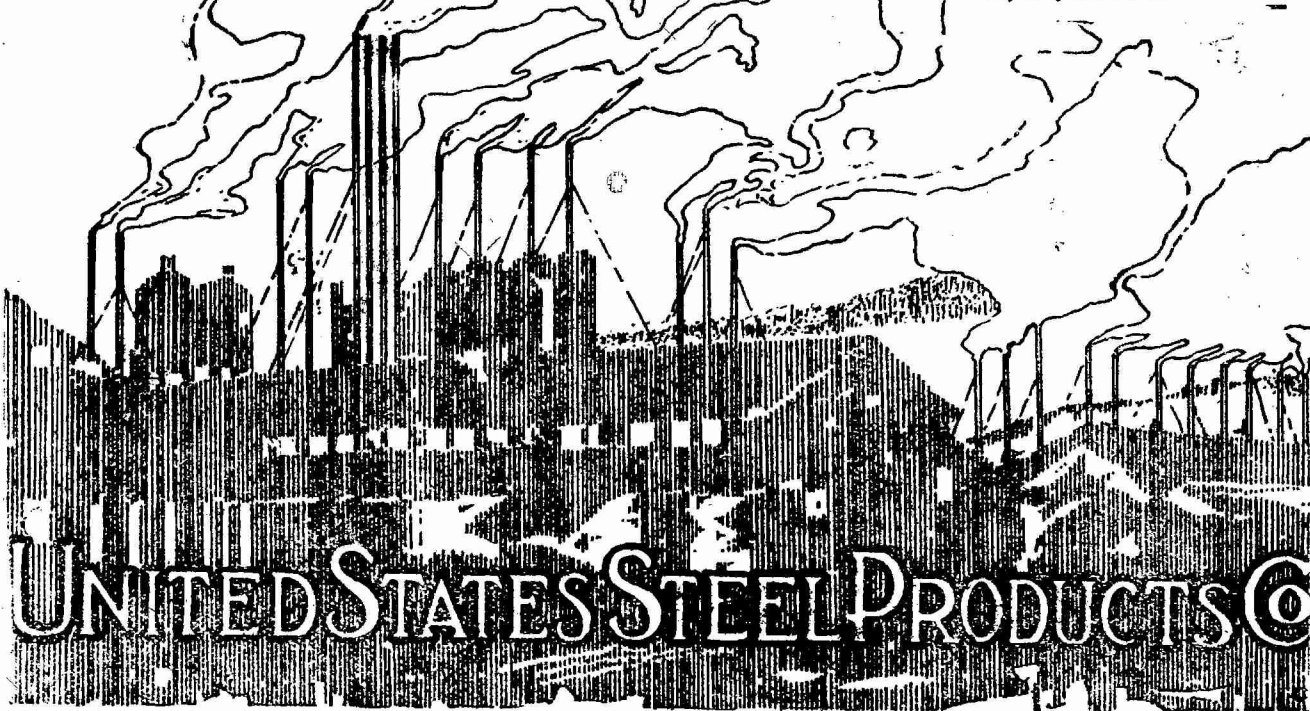
Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Dec./Jan.....	Tls. 34.50
Shanghai, Dec./Jan.....	" 31.50
M-ginned, Dec./Jan.....	" 32.00
Taichong, December.....	" 33.00
Shensi, Spot.....	" 34.50

Market:—Firm.

Pig Iron Standard Basic & Foundry

ACTUAL MONTH PRODUCTION YEAR 1920 OVER 19,000,000 TONS

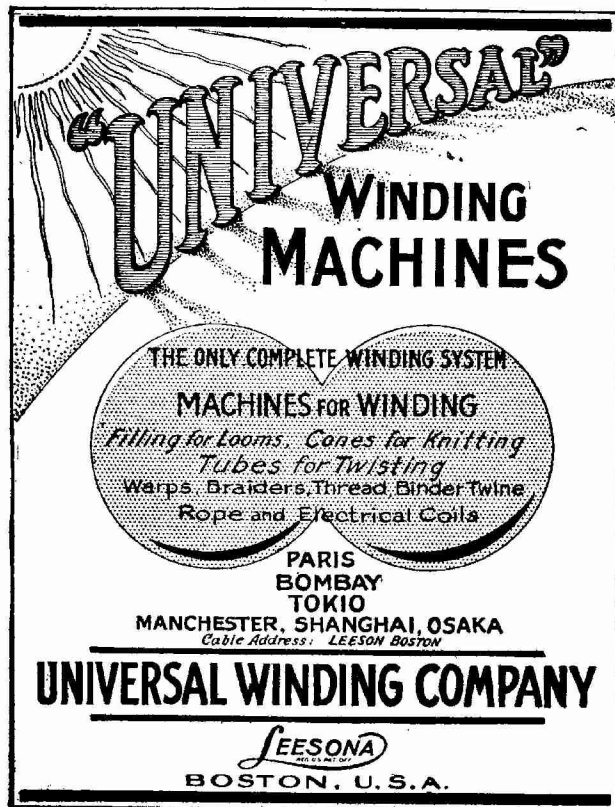


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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 13th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at $31\frac{7}{8}$ d. for spot and $31\frac{1}{8}$ d. for forward is 1d. lower than this day last week. for both deliveries and it is reported that there is still no support to the silver market. Our official rate for T/T on London has also declined 1d. to $3/1$ d. Our local Gold dealers have been buyers of Gold T/T for forward delivery, the only steadiness in our exchange market appears to come from a demand for early money and at the close $3/1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and G. \$ $71\frac{3}{4}$ is offered for December, for after China New Year the quotation is a weakish $3/0\frac{1}{2}$ d. The cross rate between Sterling and Gold Dollars at $4.62\frac{1}{2}$ is within 5% of parity.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 31,635,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,584,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... \$ 37,700,000 a decrease of \$ 490,000.

Estimated value Tls. 58,779,000 as against Tls. 43,622,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for November	Thursday Dec. 7	Friday Dec. 8	Saturday Dec. 9	Monday Dec. 11	Tuesday Dec. 12	Wednesday Dec. 13
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/2.106	3/2 3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1
D/Dits. "	—	3/2 3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1
4m/s "	—	3/2 3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1
T/T India	239.933	237 233	231	231	231	231	231
T/T France	1040.385	1030 1010	1000	995	995	1000	1000
T/T N. Y.	71.067	72 70	70	70	70	70	71
T/T H'kong	75.010	75 75	75	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	68.183	67 68	69	69	69	69	69
T/T Batavia	185.231	185 181	180	180	180	181	181
T/T Straits	74.058	74 75	76	76	76	76	76
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. }	3/3.606	3/3 3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
Cred. D/A }							
4m/s " D/P	—	3/3 3/3	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
6m/s " D/A	3/4.106	3/4 3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
4m/s B/F. }	1,090.385	1080 1060	1050	1045	1045	1050	1050
C. D/A, DIP }							
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.567	75 74	74	74	74	74	75
4m/s " Docs	—	76 74	74	74	74	74	75

†Based on Daily
Official quotation,
higher rate taken
on rising Market,
lower when falling.
Bullion.

* London Price
of Bar Silver per oz.
(English Standard
925 touch) Pence.

†N. Y. Price of Bar
Silver per oz. (Pure)

Shanghai Price
of Gold Bars (weight
Tls. 10 (Chauping)
978 touch)

Shanghai Silver
Bars (weight Tls.
100 (C.) 999 touch)

Shanghai Mexi-
can Dollars per \$100
Native Bank Rate of
Interest (Call money)

*Closing Price in
London for Pre-
vious day.

**Closing Price in
New York for Pre-
vious day.

Bank of England rate of discount

Bank of France rate of discount

London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.

" " 4 m/s.

" " 6 m/s.

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 3/4 %

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 1/2 %

	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13
London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. \$ 65 3/4	G. \$ 64 3/4	G. \$ 64 3/4	G. \$ 64 3/4	G. \$ 64 3/4	G. \$ 64 3/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	331 70	333 10	330 40	332 00	332 60	333 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.7375	72.7125	72.7125	72.75	72.7875	72.8625
Closing Price in London for Previous day.	2 %	2 %	1 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	3 %	3 %
Closing Price in New York for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount

Bank of France rate of discount

London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.

" " 4 m/s.

" " 6 m/s.

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 3/4 %

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 1/2 %

" " 2 1/2 %

London on Paris T/T 64.85

London on Germany T/T 38900

New York on London T/T 462

Bombay on London T/T 1/3 1/2

Hongkong on " T/T 2/1

Yokohama " " T/T 2/2 1/2

" " " T/T 2/2 1/2

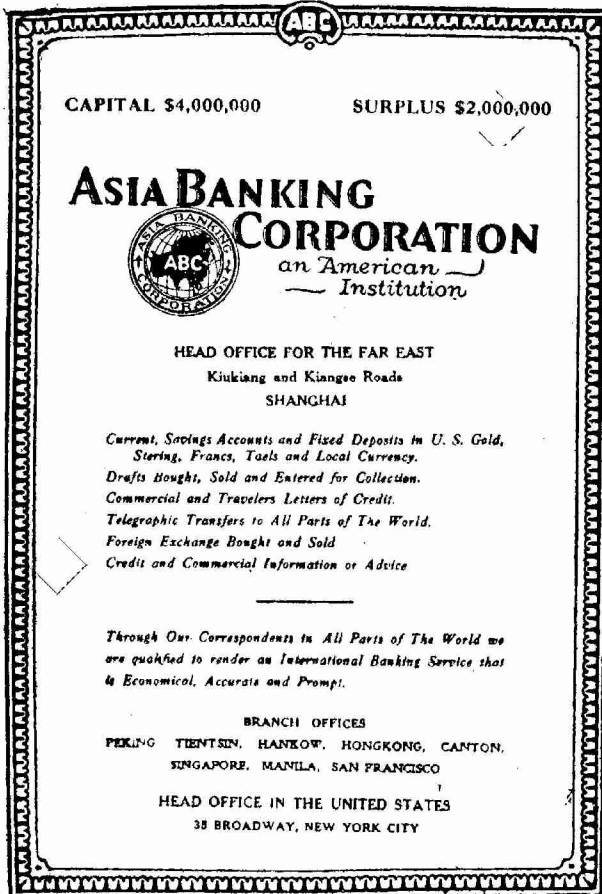
" " " T/T 2/2 1/2

" " " T/T 2/2 1/2

" " " T/T 2/2 1/2

" " " T/T 2/2 1/2

" " " T/T 2/2 1/2



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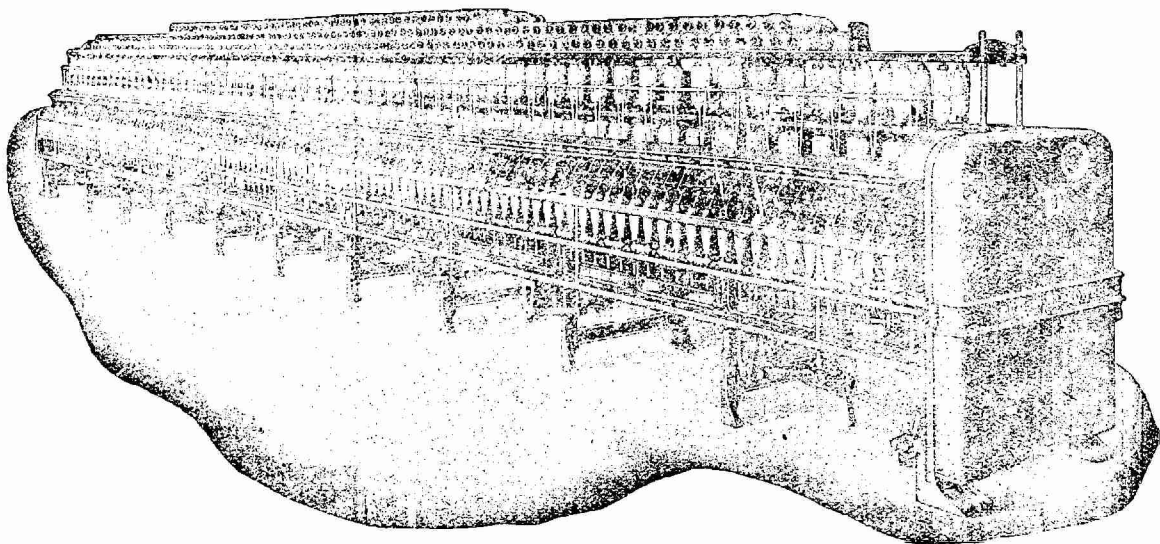
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New Books and Publications

The Policies of Richelieu

The Economic Policies of Richelieu by Franklin Charles Palm, Ph. D., University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. IX No. 4, December, 1920. Published by the Univ. of Illinois. Copyright 1922.

IT is a pleasure to read as thoughtful and scholarly a piece of research work as this, and to handle a book as well printed and conveniently arranged as Professor Palm's. Credit is due the author for the scholarship and to the University of Illinois for publishing the results of its students' labors.

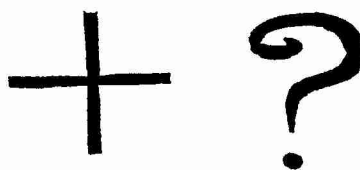
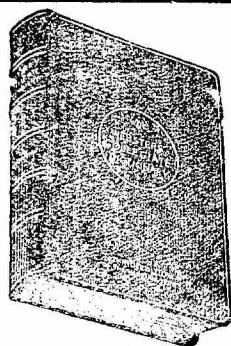
In his preface, as in his introduction, Professor Palm draws attention to the fact that Cardinal Richelieu is generally praised as a statesman of the first rank in the history of France and of Europe but that his contribution to the history of economic theory and his position as "one of the first economic leaders in French history" is ordinarily overlooked. The object of the monograph is to show from unimpeachable evidence that the Cardinal was great in both lines.

Advanced students of politics, history, and economics will find much to interest them in this work of which only the barest of outlines can be presented here. The Age of Mercantilism is described and Richelieu is depicted as being on the whole a true exponent of the age. The *Traicte de l'Oeconomie Politique* of Antoyne de Montchrétien, written in 1615, and containing the first presentation of modern economic ideas in France is often referred to as being a

possible and somewhat probable source of many of Richelieu's ideas for the economic development of his country. The relations of the Cardinal to the king, the nobility, the clergy, and the Third Estate from the economic point of view are dealt with. The interest of Richelieu in the prosperity and happiness of the non-noble classes are of particular interest to the author who shows that definite ideas and plans were in the mind of the master statesman but that these were prevented from realization on account of the foreign policy which it was necessary to carry out before domestic affairs could be satisfactorily handled.

The guiding force of Richelieu's administration as chief minister holding the portfolio of Superintendent of the marine and commerce is shown to have been his conception of France as a great and glorious state to the welfare of which everything was to lead. His policy of centralization, financial administration, his economic relations to agriculture, industry, internal commerce, the marine, colonization, and the development of foreign commerce as well as the economic elements in his diplomacy are carefully delineated; the writer's statements and conclusions are supported by carefully arranged citations to French, German, and English sources. The contributions of Richelieu to economic thought and practice are summed up in the following sentences (p. 178): "In the first place, he made an addition to the theoretical side of economics by taking a stand in favor of increased freedom of trade and opposing the extreme mercantilistic doctrine.... In the second place, his ideas as to *state building*, by means of a marine, colonization, and commerce in general, have formed the basis, as has been said before, of most activities in this particular field ever since."

Not the least valuable part of Dr. Palm's study from the point of view of historical scholarship is his discussion in an appendix of the authenticity of the *Testament Politique* held by many, and denied by others, to have been the work of the



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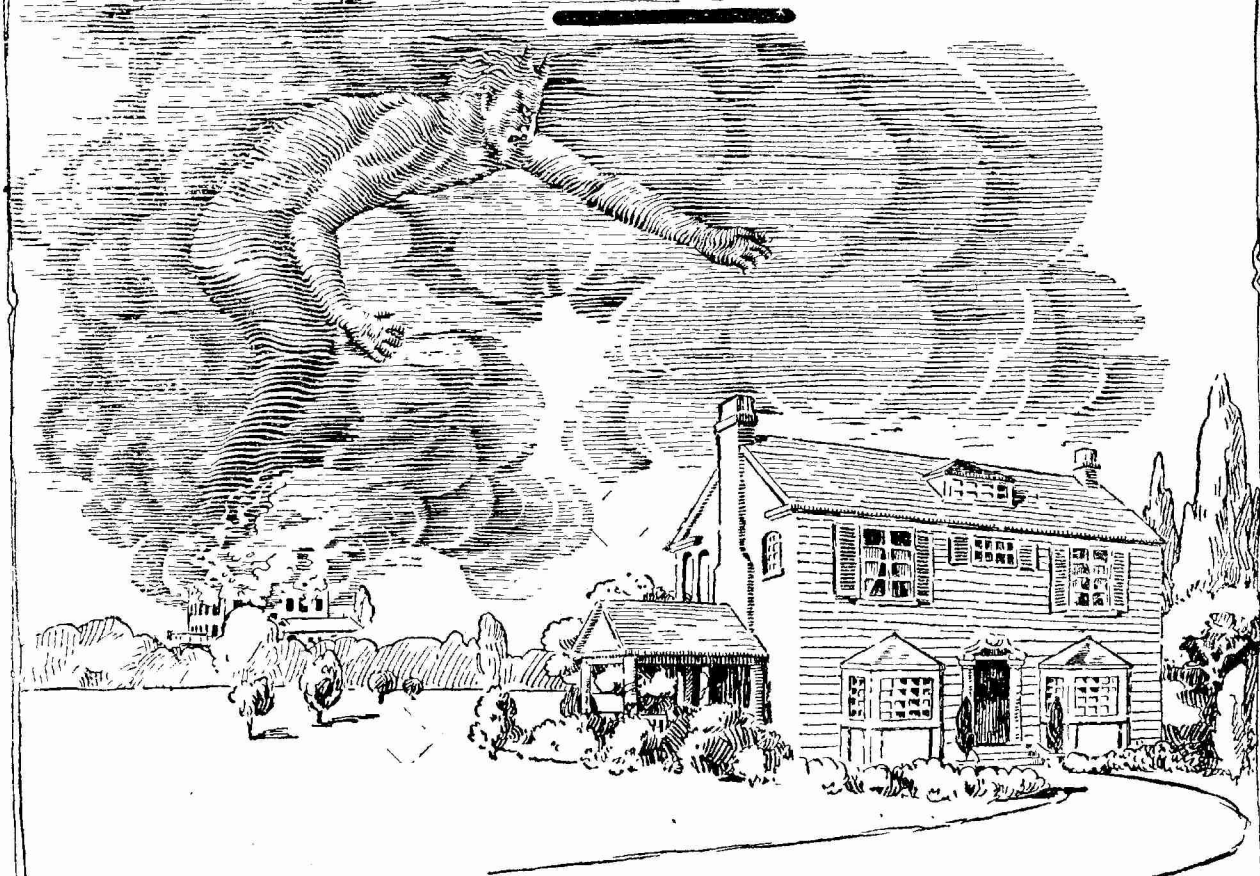


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Cardinal done by him to serve as a guide to the king when he realized that death would overtake him before he could complete his memoirs. The recent work of scholars is used by the author who concludes that the *Testament* is genuine.

To some readers the generous use of quotations by the writer might seem undesirable. A modicum of experience however in the preparation of such a work as this will serve to demonstrate that there are but two possibilities—either to quote directly or to paraphrase. The former results in smoother appearance but is more than likely to be unscientific due to possible inaccuracy in re-expressing the thought of the original and to lack of careful citation. To quote directly and cite the source is to give the reader the exact words of the original with a chance to interpret their meaning for himself and to verify the citation. Incidentally the latter method discourages any tendency toward plagiarism.

The only flaw worth mentioning, aside from an occasional misplaced or lacking accent, for which the author can hardly be held responsible, is the noticeable over-use of "etc.," a term of generalisation which becomes annoying when appearing several times on one page and on page after page throughout the volume.

A mass of material in foreign languages not generally accessible is drawn upon for this monograph. English readers can profit by the works which they might be unable to use in the original. This constitutes one of the chief values of works such as Professor Palm's. An excellently arranged and critical bibliography is included in this well worth while work.

H. F. MacNair.

St. John's University, Dec. 15, 1922.

The Bureau of Drug Inspection and Standardization

After the suppression of opium in China, narcotic drugs, instead of being used for legitimate purposes, have been imported and smuggled into this country as a substitute for opium in the form of anti-opium pills. The effect is worse than that of opium.

This matter came to the notice of the Chinese government, and in compliance with the request of the Inspector General of Customs on March 3, 1918, for the establishment of a Bureau of Drug Inspection for the strict control of narcotic drugs, the Ministry of the Interior brought up this subject at the meeting of the Cabinet for discussion. It was decided that the Bureau under the said Ministry should control and guard against the smuggling and illicit sale of narcotic drugs, but on account of political disturbances, it was indefinitely postponed.

Accordingly, in conformity with the stipulations of the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague, January 23, 1912, a Bureau of Drug Inspection and Standardization has been established at Shanghai for controlling the sale and distribution of narcotic drugs, such as morphine, cocaine, heroin, and their respective salts. It is the intention of the Chinese government to establish the Bureau first at Shanghai, and later at important centers in the country.

Dr. H. C. Lee, a former returned student from America, and for years in the service of the government at Peking and in Shanghai, has been appointed as the Commissioner of the Bureau. He has been in Shanghai long enough to note the illicit traffic of such drugs and is competent to cope with the situation. The office is located at No. 55, Boulevard des Deux Republiques.

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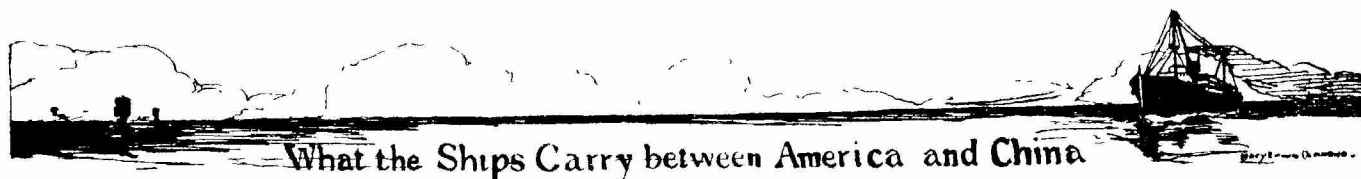
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S. S. Gaelic Prince, from U. S. A., November 11.	Straw Braid, White ... Pls. 41 Skin Mats, Dog. , 10,795	Hides, Cow. Pls. 631 Lye. , 841 Rhubarb. , 26 Wool, Sheep's. , 270 Cotton Blankets. Pes. 200	Oil, Lubricating. Galls. 1,736 Oil, Unclassed. , 2,567 Machinery. Hk. Tls. 1,484	
Cheese. Pls. 28 Cotton Waste. , 809 Glue, Cow. , 25 Wax, Paraffin. , 269 Paints, Unclassed. Galls. 656 Oil, Kerosene, in Cases. , 999,310 Turpentine. , 110 Canned Meats. Doz. 20 Baking Powder. , 54 Typewriters. Pcs. 29 Cigarettes. Mille 46,750	S. S. President Madison, November 18 To Seattle Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 34 Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. , 23 Shoes Leather. Pairs 47 Foreign Goods. Cylinders, Empty. Pcs. 10 To Chicago. Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 31 Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. , 335 Gunpowder, Kiukiang. , 20 Young Hyson Kiukiang , 40 Hyson, Kiukiang. , 22 To Philadelphia Bristles. , 54 To Baltimore. Bristles. , 45 To New York. Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 40. , 40.52 Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 215. , 213.24 Silk Pongees, Shantung , 13.82 Bristles. , 145 Straw Braid, White... , 92 Skins, Kid. , 4,350 Skins, Marmot. , 7,515 Skins, Wolf. , 150	S. S. Venesia, November 14, from U. S. A. Almonds, in shell. Pls. 17 S. S. President McKinley, from U. S. A., November 14. Iron, Angles. Pls. 15 Iron, Channels. , 15 Iron, Rivets. , 635 Apples Fresh. , 322 Cheese. , 39 Cream Evaporated. , 420 Flour, Wheat. , 20,027 Herrings, Salt. , 66 Leadfoil and Tinfoil... , 537 Macaroni. , 74 Paper, Cardboard. , 19 Wheat. , 31 Motor-cars. Pcs. 7 Hats. Doz. 108 Cigarettes. Mille 38,250 Timber: Softwood, Merchantable Sup. ft. 34,126 S. S. China, from U. S. A., November 14. Iron Galvanized: Wire Shorts. Pls. 825 Apples, Fresh. , 30 Canned Asparagus. , 50 Canned Fruits. , 366 Cheese. , 16 Flour, Wheat. , 195 Fruits, Dried. , 590 Leather, Sole. , 256 Sugar, Refined. , 45 Sugar, Cube. , 49 Canned Fish. Doz. 488 Canned, Vegetables. , 653 Catsup. , 840 Chocolates. Lb. 1,020 Cigarettes. Mille 45,750 From Honolulu. Canned Fruits. Pls. 13 S. S. Koyo Maru, November 15, from U. S. A. Iron Bolts and Nuts ... Pls. 84 Iron Wire, Rods, Defective , 1,957 Iron, Galvanized: Wire Shorts. , 1,283 Tinned Plates, Plain... , 1,723 Carbon, Black. , 562 Soda, Caustic. , 851 Tobacco, Prepared. , 2	S. S. Seine Maru, from U. S. A., November 15. Cotton Bags, New. Pls. 1 Flour, Wheat. , 22,455 S. S. Hanover, November 15, from U. S. A. Iron, Galvanized: Wire Shorts. Pls. 712 Wax, Paraffin. , 2,101 S. S. City of Canton, November 21. To Boston. Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 191 Cotton, Raw, Bls. 10.. , 40 Cotton Yarn, Waste. , 754 Hides, Buffalo. , 106 Hides, Cow. , 440 To New York Tea, Black, Kiukiang... , 23 Bristles. , 241 Camphor. , 99 Hides, Buffalo. , 461 Oil, Wood. , 535 S. S. Siberia Maru, November 16. To San Francisco. Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls 50. Pls. 50.14 Silk Pongees, Shantung , 7.50 Walnuts, in Shell. , 375 Walnuts, Kernels. , 72 To New York Cotton, Raw, Bls. 3. , 11 S. S. Gaelic Prince, November 20. To Boston. Wool Sheep's. Doz 254 To New York. Tea, Black, Kiukiang. , 104 Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. , 530 Bristles. , 65 Cotton Yarn, Waste. , 1,497 Feathers, Duck. , 195 Rhubarb. , 24 Wool, Sheep's. , 150 Hats Rush. Pcs. 211,800 Foreign Goods. Cotton, Raw, Bls. 393. Pls. 1,515 S. S. Amur Maru, from U. S. A., November 18. Flour, Wheat. Pls. 18 S. S. Hawaii Maru, from U. S. A., November 20. Flour, Wheat. Pls. 25,930 Leadfoil and Tinfoil... , 609 Cigarettes. Mille 33,000 Paints, Unclassed. Galls. 270 S. S. Empress of Russia, from U. S. A., November 20. Sheetings: Grey, 12 1/2 lb, over 110 threads per sq inches. Pcs. 4 000 Bedsteads. , 240	
S. S. Atlanta City, from U. S. A., November 11.	Iron, Pig. Pls. 8,400 S. S. President Pierce, November 11. To San Francisco. Silk Pongees, Honan .. Pls. 0.92 Silk Pongees, Shantung , 13.22 Tea, Black, Shanghai.. , 4 Tea, Scented, other Ports. , 8 Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. , 286 Chinaware, Fine. , 105 Walnuts, in Shell. , 262 To San Pedro. Tea, Black, Hankow.. , 52 Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. , 54 To Baltimore. Straw Braid, White ... Pls. 21 To Daroy. Silk, Waste: Shanghai, Bls. 14. , 44.35 To Philadelphia. Bristles. Pls. 45 Camphor. , 168 To Scranton. Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls 10. Pls. 10.05 Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls 7. , 7.04 To New York. Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 60. , 60.64 Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 205. , 202.77 Yellow, other Ports Bls 5, , 5 Silk Pongees, Honan .. , 12.09 Silk Pongees, Shantung , 41.81 Egg, Albumen, Dried.. , 117 Feather, Duck. , 199 Hair, Human. , 103 Rhubarb. , 50	S. S. Taiyo Maru, from U. S. A., November 13. Steel, Bamboo. Pls. 600 Butter. , 5 Leather, Calf. , 9 Leather, Sole. , 1 Herrings, Salt. , 9 Raisins. , 1,401 Motor-cars. , 1 Cigarettes. , 27,000 S. S. Kendal Castle, November 13. To Boston. Wool, Sheep's. Pls. 516 To New York. Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. , 1,948 Gunpowder, Other Ports , 84 Young Hyson, other Ports. , 516 Hyson, other Ports... , 49 Bristles. , 18 Cotton Yarn, Waste... , 218 Hides, Buffalo. , 826	S. S. Koyo Maru, November 15, from U. S. A. Iron Bolts and Nuts ... Pls. 84 Iron Wire, Rods, Defective , 1,957 Iron, Galvanized: Wire Shorts. , 1,283 Tinned Plates, Plain... , 1,723 Carbon, Black. , 562 Soda, Caustic. , 851 Tobacco, Prepared. , 2	S. S. Empress of Russia, from U. S. A., November 20. Sheetings: Grey, 12 1/2 lb, over 110 threads per sq inches. Pcs. 4 000 Bedsteads. , 240

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Sun and Japanese Diplomacy

References: Pp. 88-89.

Questions: 1. Where is Dr. Sun now residing? 2. Under what circumstances did Dr. Sun apparently make the observations here quoted? 3. What policy does he think Japan should have pursued in the recent world war? 4. What are his reasons for his arguments? 5. What does he mean by "high politics"? 6. What was the opportunity that Dr. Sun feels was lost by Japan? 7. How does Dr. Sun think Japan may yet save the Asiatic day? 8. What does the *Japan Advertiser* think of Dr. Sun's suggestions? 9. What mistake does it think that Japan did make? 10. With which of these points of view do you agree? Reasons.

Topic 2: American Foreign Policies

References: P. 85.

Questions: 1. Who is the American Secretary of State? 2. Why are his opinions as regards America's foreign policies of importance? 3. What does he say the Americans are not doing? 4. Name five things for which the Secretary says America stands in her foreign policy.

Topic 3: Broken Pledges in the Near East

References: Pp. 87-88

Questions: 1. What is meant by the Near East? The Far East? 2. What is the source of this article? 3. What is the fundamental reason for the breaking of the promises referred to? 4. What is the difference between a Moslem and a Turk? 5. Who is Gandhi? Where is he now? 6. What mistake does the writer consider the English have made in dealing with the Turks and Greeks? 7. Who is Halide Hanoum? 8. What relations have there been between the Turks and the Bolsheviks? 9. Where is Angora? Morocco? Adalia? 10. What is the difference between the terms Sultan and Kaliph? 11. What was the

treaty of Sevres? 12. Who is Mustapha Kemal and what is his present position? 13. Where is Mt. Athos and what is said of it?

Topic 4: The Departure of Col. J. F. Stevens

References: P. 86

Questions: 1. What is the interest of Col. Stevens' departure? 2. When did he go to Siberia? 3. What was the American Railway Mission, and how many were members of it? 4. What was the Kerensky government? 5. What is said to have been Col. Stevens' chief job in Siberia? 6. What is the present position of the Chinese Eastern Railway? 7. When will it, presumably revert to China?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Transfer of Shantung

References: Pp. 112, 114.

Questions: 1. How has the return of Shantung been complicated by China's internal affairs? 2. On what day was the transfer made? 3. Who signed the agreement for China? for Japan? 4. How has Japan kept faith with China and the Powers since the Washington Conference? 5. What effect will this have on Chinese-Japanese friendship?

Topic 2: Dr. Sze's Return to China

References: Pp. 85, 90.

Questions: 1. Make a list of the positions held by Dr. Sze, and of the works accomplished by him for his country? 2. Why has there been so much entertaining for Dr. Sze? 3. What is the gist of the Resolutions presented by Chinese organizations for Dr. Sze? 4. In what ways does Dr. Sze claim that America has shown friendship for China? 5. What advice does he give to his own people? 6. What does he ask from foreigners?

Topic 3: Affairs in Szechuen

References: Pp. 89

Questions: 1. Upon what supposition as to alignment of power in China is this article based? 2. Why does the writer think Szechuen may be the next battlefield in China? 3. How do the local chieftains feel in reference to Chang, Sun and Wu? 4. What is the position of Liu Cheng-hsun?

Topic 4: The Yangtze River Commission

References: Pp. 94, 96, 98, 100.

Questions: 1. What is the length of the Yangtze, and what is its drainage area? 2. Why has there come about a need for a Commission? 3. When was the Commission organized? 4. What does Mr. Yang say of the work of the Marine Department of the Customs, and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board? 5. What have been the objects and the accomplishments of the Commission thus far?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: China's Obligations to Her Domestic Bankers

References: Pp. 90-94.

Questions: 1. What is the amount of China's unsecured foreign obligations? 2. What is the approximate number of loans made by native banks to the government? 3. What is the outstanding amount of the short term loans as fixed by the Commission for the Redemption of the Domestic and Foreign Short Term Debts? 4. What is the meaning of statement C on page 92?

Topic 2: British Loans to Canton

Reference: P. 114.

Questions: 1. What corporation has recently made the loans referred to? 2. What are the reports that have been current regarding the loan? 3. If these were true how would the International Consortium be affected? 4. What statement has been made by the British Legation? 5. Discuss the significance of this statement.

Topic 3: Mr. Zau's Speech at the Pan Pacific Commercial Conference

Reference: P. 86.

Questions: 1. Where was this Conference held? 2. What are the obstacles mentioned by Mr. Zau that hinder China's commerce? 3. What is *tekin*? 4. What does Mr. Zau mean by the term Social Inequality? 5. What evidences does he give of this? 6. Write a paper on the fundamental reasons for the lack of easy social relations between different classes in one country, and between the people of different countries?

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, }
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-11; 2-5.

BAR EXAMINING } Nelson E. Lurton.
COMMITTEE : } W. W. Blume.
 } Roland S. Haskell.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

NEXT MOTION DAY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1922.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 18, 1922, Cause No. 1835, (Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.; Motion for bill of particulars.
" 18, " " " 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; On demurrer.
" 18, " " " 1792, Percy R. Moore v. The Far Eastern Trading Co., Inc.; On appeal.
" 18, " " " 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; Motion to set.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 14, 1922, Cause No. 2013, In re alleged insanity of Henry W. Elser; testimony taken of Dr. Dunn, Mrs. Elser and Bauckham.
" 15, " " " 1958, The Auto Castle v. I. Delbourgo; testimony taken of J. Delbourgo Heimendinger, I. Delbourgo, and Schlobohm.
" 16, " " " 2014, U. S. v. Shanghai Service Co.; plea of guilty.
" 16, " " " 2000, U. S. v. Mitchell; testimony taken of Afimoff, Volkoff, Mitchell, and Hyndman.
" 16, " " " 2010, U. S. v. Gunther; testimony taken of Chen, Young, Liu Yu Hsuan, Han Yung Hsiang, Gunther and Sanda Singh.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 13, 1922, Cause No. 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; judgment modifying previous judgment.
" 14, " " " 1682, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Chinese-American Provision Corporation; judgment.
" 16, " " " 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart, et al; judgment.
" 18, " " " 1967, Yuen Sung Zung Kee v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.

WILLIAM S. FLEMING v. UNITED STATES

Mandate

Received and filed at U. S. Court Clerk's office, Shanghai, December 18, 1922.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

The President of the United States of America,
To the Honorable the Judge of the United States
Court for China.

Greeting:

Whereas, lately in the United States Court for China before you, or some of you, *in re* Contempt of William S. Fleming, Defendant, No. 1442, Special Proceeding No. 407, a judgment was duly entered on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1921, in the words and figures following to wit:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS CONSIDERED AND ADJUDGED, that, by reason of the acts and statements aforesaid, the said William S. Fleming was and is guilty of direct contempt of this Court and that he be punished for said contempt by imprisonment for six months in the Prison for American Convicts at Shanghai, China, unless and until, before the expiration thereof, he be transferred to some other lawful place of confinement.

"By the Court:

"(Sgd.) CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge."

Which said Judgment is of record and fully set out in said cause in the office of the Clerk of the said District Court, to which record reference is hereby made and the same is hereby expressly made a part hereof, and as by the inspection of the Transcript of the Record of the said United States Court for China, which was brought into the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit by virtue of a writ of error prosecuted by William S. Fleming, as plaintiff in error, against the United States of America, as defendant in error, agreeably to the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided, fully and at large appears:

And Whereas, on the 23d day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two the said cause came on to be heard before the said Circuit Court of Appeals, on the said Transcript of the Record and was duly argued and submitted:

On Consideration Whereof, It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court, that the judgment of the said United States Court for China in this cause be, and hereby is affirmed.

You, Therefore, are Hereby Commanded

That such execution and further proceedings be had in the said cause as according to right and justice and the laws of the United States ought to be had, the said writ of error notwithstanding.

Witness, the Honorable William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, the 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-seventh.

- Dec. 18, 1922, Cause No. 1835, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.; submitted.
- " 18, " " " 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesselein & Co.; submitted on briefs.
- " 18, " " " 1792, Percy R. Moore v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc.; passed until Jan. 2nd.

(By the Commissioner)

- Dec. 14, 1922, Cause No. 2013, In re alleged Insanity of Henry W. Elser; verdict of jurors.
- " 16, " " " 2002, U. S. v. Bills; judgment.
- " 18, " " " 2014, U. S. v. Shanghai Service Co. order.
- " 18, " " " 2000, U. S. v. Mitchell; judgment.
- " 18, " " " 2010, U. S. v. Gunther; bound over to U. S. Court for China.

Assignments for Hearing:

- January 2, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1179, C. H. Wang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.
- " 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club.
- " 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1810, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club.
- " 4, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., Inc. v. Green Star Steamship Corporation.
- " 4, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1355, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.
- " 16, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosci.

Miscellaneous Filings:

- Dec. 13, 1922, Cause No. 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; demurrer.
- " 13, " " " 2009, Lishing Knitting Factory v. Wah Chang Trading Corp'n; marshal's return of summons.
- " 13, " " " 1622, In re adoption of Levonchuk minors; affidavit of publication.
- " 13, " " " 1733, In re estate of Burgess A. Edwards, deceased; order for final distribution.
- " 14, " " " 417, Newman v. Batouieff, Zimmerman & Co.; plaintiff's supplemental brief.
- " 14, " " " 1919, Liu Shao Pu v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; praecipe for execution.
- " 14, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; plaintiff's brief.
- " 14, " " " 2012, Gerald O. Wooten v. Mrs. C. Boer; petition; affidavit for attachment.
- " 14, " " " 2010, U. S. v. Gunther; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
- " 14, " " " 2014, U. S. v. Shanghai Service Co.; complaint.
- " 14, " " " 2013, In re alleged insanity of Henry W. Elser; complaint; jurors' summons.
- " 14, " " " 2006, U. S. v. Greenstone; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
- " 14, " " " 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesselein & Co.; amended demurrer.

UNITED STATES v. RALPH S. BOYD

(Cause No. 1864; decided September 4, 1922.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Breach of Prison** before conviction appears not to be penalized by any statute in force in this jurisdiction.
2. **Id.**: But such breach was an offense at Common Law and its provisions have been extended to meet such a case.
3. **Id.**: **AN INFORMATION** is not necessarily fatally defective for applying the wrong name to an offense provided the latter is properly and adequately described.
4. **Id.**: **PENALTY** applied in exercise of discretion conferred by Rev. Stats. sec. 4101.

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell by Mr. Haskell for the demurrer, Leonard G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information in this case reads as follows:

"By this information, the United States District Attorney accuses Ralph S. Boyd, a citizen of the United States of America, of escape; in that said defendant, Ralph S. Boyd, on or about the 18th day of July, 1922, in the City of Shanghai, China, was a person lawfully confined in the American prison in Shanghai, China, and then and there was lawfully detained in the custody of the keeper of said prison, by divers legal processes then in force against him, and that on or about the said 18th day of July, 1922, in the City of Shanghai, China, said defendant, Ralph S. Boyd, while so lawfully confined in said American prison and while so lawfully detained in the custody of the keeper of said prison by said legal processes, did wilfully, unlawfully and intentionally escape from said prison, contrary to the form, force and effect of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

To the foregoing, defendant's counsel interposes a demurrer on the grounds that (1) "the said information does not state facts sufficient to constitute the crime charged" and (2) "That there is no statute in such case made or provided."

As to the first point counsel's contention is that in this jurisdiction the only *statutory* offense like that charged applies exclusively to those who have been convicted.¹ But there was also a common law offense which Blackstone² describes as follows:

"*Breach of prison* by the offender himself, when committed for any cause was felony at the common law: (h) or even conspiring to break it. (i) But this severity is mitigated by the statute *de fragentibus prisonem* (concerning those breaking prison). 1 Edw. II, st. 2 which enacts that no person shall have judgment of life or member for breaking prison, unless committed for some capital offence. So that to break prison and escape, when lawfully committed for any treason or felony, remains still felony as at the common law; and to break prison (whether it be the county-gaol, the stocks, or other usual place of security, when lawfully confined upon any other inferior charge, is still punishable as a high misdemeanor by fine and imprisonment."

It will be seen that the offense here described is not limited to those who have been convicted. Indeed, another common law authority³ expressly says:

"If a prisoner escapes out of the custody of the constable, before he is imprisoned, he is punishable with fine and imprisonment."

Now the statute which affords the basis for the jurisprudence applied by this Court, after providing for an extension of "the Laws of the United States" further provides as follows:⁴

"But in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law and the law of equity and admiralty shall be extended in like manner," etc.

This provision seems to describe the exact situation which confronts us here. "The Laws of the United States" (i. e., the statutory laws) appear to

1. Citing 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 457 where the statute is quoted.
2. Commentaries IV, 130*. Cf. Wharton's Crim. Law (Kerr's Ed. 1912) III Sec. 2003; State v. Doud, 7 Conn. 384.
3. Harris Criminal Law (American Ed. 1885), 68.
4. U. S. Revised Statutes, sec. 4086.

Dec. 14, 1922, Cause No. 1977,	Alfred Kohlberg, Inc. v. A. F. Thaane & Co.; answer.
" 14, " " " 1992,	W. R. Loxley & Co. v. Robert R. Fernbach; marshal's return of summons
" 14, " " " 1968,	Hung Yueh v. S. Zimmerman; marshal's return of summons.
" 15, " " " 2018,	In re application of Myrl S. Myers for admission to the bar; petition; report and motion.
" 15, " " " 1670,	Swinehart v. Swinehart et al; plaintiff's reply brief.
" 15, " " " 1195,	In re estate of Myrta B. Taylor; order closing administration.
" 15, " " " 2015,	Thacher v. Thacher; petition; notice of motion; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 15, " " " 1032,	Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; motion.
" 15, " " " 2011,	Asia Banking Corporation v. D. S. Riggs; marshal's return of summons.
" 15, " " " 1638,	D. C. Chu v. Teodoro Mesa & Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
" 15, " " " 2013,	In re alleged insanity of Henry W. Elser; oath of jurors; verdict; jurors' discharge.
" 16, " " " 1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; notice of motion.
" 16, " " " 1486,	F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; motion to set.
" 16, " " " 1792,	Percy R. Moore v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; motion on appeal.
" 16, " " " 2019,	Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co.; petition; summons issued.
" 16, " " " 2013,	In re alleged insanity of Henry W. Elser; notice of appearance.
" 16, " " " 2017,	In re estate of Joseph E. Walker, deceased; inventory.
" 18, " " " 1032,	Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; stipulation; defendant's brief in support of amended demurrer.
" 18, " " " 1917,	In re Horace W. Houlding's will; order admitting will to probate; inventory
" 18, " " " 1835,	Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.; memorandum brief in opposition to defendant's motion for a bill of particulars.
" 19, " " " 2020,	Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; petition; summons issued.
" 19, " " " 1927,	Chang Ying Liang v. L. D. Kearny; notice of withdrawal of defendant's counsel
" 19, " " " 1618,	Merchants Service Club v. L. D. Kearny; notice of withdrawal of defendant's counsel.
" 19, " " " 1670,	Swinehart v. Swinehart et al; notice of appeal.
" 19, " " " 2009,	Lishung Knitting Factory v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; discontinuance.

be "deficient" in that they penalize but one phase of the offense defined and punished at common law. To meet such deficiencies the common law has been extended and the fact that a statute is in force covering part of the offense does not repeal the remainder.⁵ The doctrine of the common law authorities above quoted therefore applies in this jurisdiction.

It is true that the information uses the term "escape" in describing the offense while Blackstone and other authorities refer to it as "breach of prison."

But Harris,⁶ however says:

"Where the liberation of the party is effected either by himself or others, without force, it is more properly called an escape; where it is effected by the party himself, with force, it is called prison breaking."

In any case the information would not be vitiated by applying the wrong name to the offense provided the latter is properly and adequately described⁷ which it seems to be in this case.

As to the lack of the "statute in such case made and provided" it seems clear that the offense charged has been the subject of statutory enactments which are in force here including the ancient statute mentioned by Blackstone and the act extending common law offenses to this jurisdiction. We do not consider it necessary that this whole subject should be included in a single statute in order that the words used may be applicable. It would seem to be sufficient if it is the subject of legislation in part.

The demurrer is

OVERRULED.

5. Com. v. Farrell, 5 Allen (Mass.) 130.

6. Criminal Law (American Ed. 1885), 68; Cf. State v. Doud, 7 Conn. 384

7. State v. Davis, 41 Ia. 311; U.S. v. Wood, 44 Fed. 753; U.S. v. Lehman 39 Fed. 768; U.S. v. Elliot, 3 Mason 156, 25 Fed. Case, No. 15044; Cf. 22 Cyc. 302.

In the U. S. Court for China

RAMONA HARDER,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ORVILLE DEWEY HARDER,

Defendant.

Cause No. 1993

Civil No. 713

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China.

November 28, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN

Clerk.

The President of the United States of America
to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

ORVILLE DEWEY HARDER,

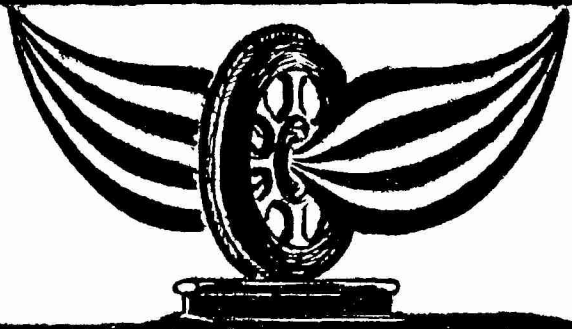
if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBNGIER,
Judge of the United States Court for China, at
Shanghai, China, November 28, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN

Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up														Nanking to Shanghai North—Down													
(Main Line)														(Main Line)													
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th	Ex-press	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	3rd & 4th	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Ex-press	Local	Night Ex-press
Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23 30	Peking d											10 15	5 50	
Nansiang d		7 28	7 45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East a											13 35	—	
Soochow d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			3 38	Do d											14 00	—	
Wusih d	7 00	9 59	10 44	12 02	14 12			15 38	19 34	20 36			3 42	Tientsin Central a											14 10	9 14	
Changchow d	8 14	10 56	11 41	12 49	15 28			16 38		21 38			3 42	Do d											14 20	10 00	
Tanyang d	9 30	11 52		13 38	16 28			17 38					—	Tsinanfu d											14 30	10 40	
Chinkiang d	10 31	12 49		14 22	17 34			18 33					5 34	Hsuehchowfu d											14 40	11 00	
Nanking a	12 30	14 21		15 43	19 35			20 02					7 20	Pukow a					7 40		8 10	11 05			14 50	11 10	
Pukow d				17 05									9 30	Nanking d											15 00	11 20	
Hsuehchowfu d				1 16	1 16	T P L							19 40	Chinkiang d											15 10	11 30	
Tsinanfu d				1 39	1 39	11 day							19 40	Tanyang d					9 57		10 25	12 54			15 20	11 40	
Tientsin Central a				1 57	1 57	11 day							19 40	Changchow d					10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			15 30	11 50	
Do d				2 15	2 15	11 day							19 40	Wusih d					11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			15 40	12 00	
Tientsin East a				2 33	2 33	11 day							19 40	Nansiang d					12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31	18 40	20 35	15 50	12 10	
Peking d				2 51	2 51	11 day							19 40	Shanghai North a	8 42	11 00	12 05	13 30	14 27	16 03	17 45	18 18	19 13	21 05	22 00	16 00	
				22 06									19 15													6 50	

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th	Ex-press	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	3rd & 4th	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Ex-press	Local	Night Ex-press
Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23 50	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16 05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21 45	23 10
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12 55	14 20	15 45	17 10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	Tientsin d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15
Tientsin d	7 15	8 45	10 11	11 37	13 01	14 26	15 52	17 17	18 43	20 08	21 34	22 59	0 21	Kiangwan d	6 12	7 42	9 12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23 22
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15 56	17 20	18 45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0 25	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8 06	9 35	11 00	12 25	13 50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 45

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkon—Down

(Main Line)

Zahkon to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Ex-press	2nd & 3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Local	Ex-press	Local	2nd & 3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Ex-press
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15	Zahkon.....d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30	Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.25
Siccawel.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36	Changan.....d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
L'hw Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50	Yehzah.....d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	8.05	9.05	13.25	15.55	18.00	19.20	Kashling.....d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Lungwa Junction.....arr.	..	8.38	9.38	13.48	16.08	18.18	19.38	Kashal.....d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang.....d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sungkiang.....d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Kashal.....d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lungwa Junction.....d.	8.37	10.37	11.37	13.57	16.07	18.48	..	22.38
Kashling.....d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shanghai South.....a.	8.55	10.55	11.55	14.15	16.45	19.00	..	22.45
Yehzah.....d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L'hw Junction.....d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan.....d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Siccawel.....d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jessfield.....d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shanghai North.....a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konsenchiao to Zahkon

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zahkon to Konsenchiao

Konsenchiao dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow dep.	8.30	10.30	12.35	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.04	0.09
Zahkou arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konsenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car